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ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	22 Drs.	Netherlands	1.75 Fior.
Algeria	3.00 Dirs.	Iceland	150 Llr.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Dns	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	22 B.Fr.	Israel	LE12.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mils	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	50 P.	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Lebanon	82.75	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	LDin. 0.25	Tunisia	325 Dns
France	3 F.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Turkey	T.L. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	37.5 Esc.	U.S. mil. (Eur.)	80.25
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	22 D.

U.S. Analysts Expect OPEC Will Increase Prices by 5%

By J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, May 17 (WP) — The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will impose another stiff increase on the world price of oil next month, administration officials and U.S. industry analysts believe.

The rise will be in the range of 5 to 7 percent, and possibly more, the officials expect, and will come despite assurance by Saudi Arabia's oil minister this week that the nation will act to hold prices.

The OPEC nations will hold their next quarterly meeting in Geneva beginning June 26.

In fact, the Saudis, who now sell most of their crude at the cartel's benchmark price of $14.55 a barrel, are expected to increase their price to about $16.50.

Usually, the other 12 OPEC nations charge prices fairly close to the benchmark. Currently, other members are charging $2 to $4 more, citing tight world markets and rising spot-market prices.

- **As spot oil prices surge, France has proposed controls on the Rotterdam market and Iran and Kuwait reportedly have fixed minimum prices on spot sales. Page 9.**

As he did before the December meeting and OPEC's last quarterly price-fixing session, Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani has said that Saudi Arabia will act to moderate OPEC pricing decisions.

State Department officials said that the administration values the Saudi efforts, but that they have all but written off the expected results.

For one thing, the Saudi government has rebuffed appeals from Washington to increase production. Added Saudi production would not only place downward pressure on prices, the U.S. officials argue, but also would undercut new price demands from other OPEC countries.

The State Department officials also note that Saudi Arabia has made clear its dissatisfaction with the U.S. role in the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

"If the Saudis wanted to keep prices stable," said Gene Nowak, a Wall Street analyst, "they could raise production, but they have no ambition to hold down prices."

The new increases would add 3 to 5 cents to the price of a gallon of gasoline in the United States.

Walter Levy, an international petroleum analyst based in New York, offered a similar view saying, "If things are left as they are, it is impossible to expect OPEC not to raise prices." Mr. Levy, and others, including senior administration officials at the State and Energy departments, expressed concern that a new increase in OPEC's official price will touch off another round of surcharges imposed by OPEC and also by other exporters such as Britain and Mexico.

Libya Raises Prices

NEW YORK, May 17 (NYT) — Libya notified oil companies today that all grades of its crude oil would go up 70 cents a barrel immediately. The move raises the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



United Press International

PAPAL EMBRACE — Pope John Paul II greets Polish Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski Wednesday after the Warsaw prelate arrived at the Vatican to join the Polish-born pontiff in celebrations scheduled for the 900th anniversary of St. Stanislaw, the patron saint of Poland.

Israel Minister Rejects Begin's Arab-Rule Plan

By Paul Hofmann

JERUSALEM, May 17 (NYT) — A split in Israel's government came into the open today when Defense Minister Ezer Weizman declared he did not want to participate in the forthcoming talks with Egypt on self-rule for Arabs in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

In a sharp exchange during a meeting of key ministers, Prime Minister Menachem Begin reminded the defense minister that he had been appointed as one of Israel's negotiators by the Cabinet and that a new Cabinet vote would be necessary to relieve him of the task.

The defense minister's stand appeared to reflect frustration in the military establishment, or at least a sector of it, over bargaining strategy worked out by Mr. Begin and top officials.

Mr. Weizman, a former air force commander, took part in the negotiations that led to the signing of a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt in March. He has established personal rapport with President Anwar Sadat and other Egyptian officials.

Egyptian Role at Issue

The defense minister has for some time been pressing for greater Egyptian involvement in the plan for Arab autonomy than Mr. Begin and his aides proved ready to concede.

Egyptian-Israeli talks on autonomy are scheduled to open in Beersheba on Friday of next week. Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin will visit Beersheba together on Sunday, May 27, after meeting in El Arish, capital of Sinai.

El Arish will be formally transferred to Egyptian sovereignty on May 26. The autonomy negotiations will be held alternately in Beersheba and El Arish, and, under the accords, are to be concluded within 12 months.

Mr. Weizman voiced his dissent today during a seven-hour meeting of an 11-man ministerial committee, headed by the prime minister, that completed guidelines for the Israeli negotiators in the autonomy talks. The defense minister objected to various proposals in the document and abstained from voting on them. He announced he would vote against the text on Monday when it is to be considered at a special Cabinet meeting. Later next week the parliament's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee will be briefed on the guidelines.

The document is a revised version of an autonomy plan worked out by the prime minister's office. It largely disregards a position paper submitted earlier this month by the Defense Ministry, proposing Egyptian involvement in the setup for Arab self-rule.

As it looks now, Israel will say that it plans to retain control of security and defense matters, public land and water resources in the occupied areas while yielding administrative affairs to an elected Arab body. Israel will insist that autonomy applies to persons — the Arab residents — and not to territory, and that Jews will have a right to acquire land and to settle in the occupied areas.

The text approved today is understood to comprise 22 points and two annexes, or "general statements." The first annex declares that Israel is categorically opposed to the establishment of a Palestinian state and the other announces that Israel, at the end of a five-year transitional period, will claim sovereignty over the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Egyptian officials have made it plain that they expected autonomy to give the Arab populations full legislative, judiciary and executive powers, a status similar to independent statehood.

Shops Ordered Shut

TEL AVIV, May 17 (AP) — Israeli authorities ordered some shops closed today in an Arab town in the West Bank as a collective punishment after youthful residents threw stones at Jewish settlers, a military spokesman said today.

Egypt Rejects Arab Decision

CAIRO, May 17 (UPI) — The government today rejected as illegal a decision made by Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates to dissolve the Arab Military Industrialization Organization, their arms-building consortium in Egypt.

6 Dependent Nations

Moscow Holds Satellites In Strict Economic Orbit

By David K. Shipler

SOFIA, Bulgaria (NYT) — The countries of Eastern Europe that were once called satellites of the Soviet Union have now become dependents.

Oil and gas pipelines link them to Moscow's interests as effectively as tanks and troops, tying them increasingly into a complex network of commercial interaction resilient enough to withstand both the strong currents of Western influence that run through the region and the broad distaste for the Soviet system that many East Europeans say they feel.

Although trade with the West has grown, it has proved no match for the necessity of doing business with the Russians, for in the economic sphere as in no other aspect of relations, the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are natural partners. The Russians have vast deposits of raw materials that the East Europeans could not afford to buy on the world market, and the East Europeans have agricultural products and manufactured goods to meet a rising Soviet demand.

Most Flexible Tool

Among all the instruments at the Russians' disposal for binding their alliance together, the economic tool is the most flexible, far subtler than the ultimate threat of military action. It creates an identity of interests that can be profitable for the East Europeans, some of whom have evolved into skillful bargainers, adept at getting a good price for their loyalty.

The Russians, in turn, have learned to allow the East Europeans considerable deviation from the Soviet model, provided that they invest heavily in the Soviet economy, retain Communist rule and support the Soviet strategic position in Europe.

There is a striking correlation between each nation's dependence on Soviet trade and the degree of its deference to Soviet leadership in foreign or internal policy.

Of the six East European members of the Soviet-dominated Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, or Comecon, the only two that do less business with the Russians than with the West — Romania and Hungary — are also the boldest in departing from Soviet guidance.

Romania, which has forged its own foreign policy by recognizing China and retaining close relations with China, does about 33 percent of its trade with the West and only 18 percent with the Soviet Union, and that proportion is declining.

Hungary, which follows Moscow's foreign policy line but has loosened political and economic controls internally, does about 40 percent of its trade with the West and 30 percent with Moscow.

Bulgaria, regarded as the most slavishly deferential to Moscow's lead, is also the most heavily dominated by Moscow economically, with Soviet business making up 55 percent of its trade. East Germany conducts 40 percent of its trade with the Russians, and Czechoslovakia and Poland 34 to 35 percent.

The most officially pro-Soviet nations — Bulgaria, East Germany and Czechoslovakia — have the highest percentage of trade within Comecon: 80 percent, 73 percent and 70 percent respectively.

Those three are also the most dependent on Soviet oil, which amounts to 92 percent of Czechoslovakia's oil consumption, 90 percent of Bulgaria's and 80 to 85 percent of East Germany's.

Poland also gets 80 percent of its oil from the Russians, but most of its energy needs are met by its own coal, some of which it exports to border areas of the Soviet Union. About 70 percent of Hungary's oil is of Soviet origin.

Romania, an oil producer itself, is alone among the six in not buying any from the Russians, although it gets Soviet natural gas.

The Soviet Union is the world's largest oil producer. But the growth in output has failed to meet planning targets in recent years, and the need to satisfy domestic demand and sell to the West for hard currency has prompted Moscow to be less generous to its allies.

For oil, iron ore and other raw materials, the East Europeans pay the Russians lower than world-market prices, and they pay in rubles, which they can get with relative ease by selling Moscow manufactured goods whose quality is too low to make them marketable in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Newsmen Could Be Jailed for Probes

South Africa Unveils Press-Gag Measure

From Agency Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG, May 17 — The government today published a proposed press law that would prevent publication of stories on government scandals without official approval.

The measure recommends that journalists who ignore the rule be jailed for up to five years or be fined up to $6,000.

The bill, which has been sharply attacked by the opposition in Parliament, was seen as a direct response to a crusading press campaign that uncovered an information scandal that has rocked the government.

The legislation would create the post of advocate-general to investigate charges of corruption in the government. He would have the right to prohibit newspapers from publishing such claims.

Opposition leader Colin Eglin described the bill as being tantamount to the death of press freedom in South Africa.

"It will strike a blow at serious investigative journalism and prevent the press from playing its part in exposing corruption and maladministration," he said. "The public is going to be kept in the dark until after the advocate-general has investigated."

The proposed bill is virtually certain to become law because the ruling National Party controls 145 of the 165 seats in Parliament.

Opposition parties took the unprecedented step of voting against the bill on the first reading, but they were far short of enough votes to derail it.

The legislation, dubbed an "anti-rumor-mongering" law by its backers, drew strong protests even before its details were known. As expected, the anti-Nationalist English-language press criticized it, but more significantly, the pro-government Afrikaans-language press has joined the protests.

Leaks indicating that the Nationalists planned to introduce such a measure prompted Die Transvaaler, the voice of the Nationalist party in Transvaal Province, to say earlier this week, "If the bill is presented in its present form, it will be difficult to see it as anything else but part of an indirect attempt to paralyze the press."

Local newspapers had uncovered that a secret propaganda campaign was financed by the government to promote its apartheid policies at home and aboard.

The scandal — the worst since the Nationalists took power 31 years ago — forced the resignation of Black Affairs Minister Connie Mulder, who had headed the now disbanded Information Department. Mr. Mulder has claimed that he launched the propaganda operation with the knowledge of former Prime Minister John Vorster and other Cabinet ministers, but they have denied this.

India Storm Toll at 600

NEW DELHI, May 17 (AP) — The death toll has risen to 600 in last weekend's hurricane, which devastated parts of southern India with winds up to 100 miles an hour, an official said today.

7 Leftist Youths Killed in Turkey

ANKARA, May 17 (AP) — Three gunmen yesterday killed seven leftist students and wounded two, apparently in retaliation for the killing of two rightist youths the day before, police reported.

It was the heaviest toll in Turkey's continuing warfare between rightists and leftists since 111 persons were killed in December in fighting between leftist and rightist Moslem sects in southeast Turkey.

UN Official Denies He Wants To Limit Press Freedom

By Paul Chutkow

PARIS, May 17 (AP) — The chairman of a UN commission on international communications said yesterday that his campaign for the protection of journalists was not, as some critics have charged, a veiled attempt to license journalists and limit the freedom of the press.

Sean MacBride presented his proposals on the press for discussion at a two-day meeting that opened here today of 30 international press and broadcasting organizations. The proposals included establishing international definitions of journalists' rights and duties.

Mr. MacBride, a former foreign minister of the Irish Republic, is the head of the International Commission for the Study of Communications Problems. The 16-member commission of journalists and politicians was established to help the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization work out what it calls a "new world information order."

Some Unesco members have criticized the Western press, saying that it distorted and unfairly dominated the news in and about developing countries.

'Special Status'

Mr. MacBride, who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1974 and the Lenin Peace Prize in 1977, said that his campaign to get the "special status equivalent to that of a diplomat" for journalists was a personal effort to secure some sort of international protection for journalists.

His proposals have been met with some concern by Western press organizations, which believe that they could lead to government interference. "I can see the concern of some groups of American newspapers over what they see as attempts to infringe on freedom of the press," Mr. MacBride said.

"But America has strong institutions, a strong Supreme Court and press freedom that is guaranteed in the Constitution. There is no other country in the world that has such freedom. And in other parts of the world, freedom of the press is very precariously protected," he said.

Mr. MacBride is seeking to establish an internationally uniform system of accreditation for journalists, such as a professional card or an equivalent document. If the card is refused or withdrawn, a journalist "should have the right of any effective remedy before a national or international body, as the case may be," the draft proposals state.

"Investigative journalism is becoming very important and the press is a vital part of the political

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Spain Socialists Hold 1st Post-Franco Talk

MADRID, May 17 (UPI) — The Spanish Socialist Workers Party started its first legal congress in 42 years today.

Among major issues facing the 28th Socialist Congress is whether the party should drop its Marxist label. Felipe Gonzalez, the party leader who hopes to gain more voters by eliminating the word "Marxism" from the party's vocabulary, was expected to face strong opposition during the four-day conference.

Khomeini Says U.S., Russia Financing Turmoil in Iran

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, May 17 — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, in remarks published today, accused the United States and the Soviet Union of financing industrial unrest in Iran, and tens of thousands of his supporters went on a Women's Day march of loyalty throughout the nation.

Ayatollah Khomeini, who received greetings on his 79th birthday from more than 10,000 soldiers, veiled women and Moslem revolutionaries, made the accusation when he met workers at an earlier audience.

Commenting on workers' charges that "disruptionists" were keeping factories closed and inciting labor strikes, Ayatollah Khomeini said that those who paid workers to continue their strikes should be told that "this money that you have and give [to others] has come from America or the Soviet Union. If you had money yourselves, you would not do this."

Unemployment before the revolution is believed to have been 3 million in a labor force of 11 million.

Deputy Premier Abbas Amir Entezam said recently that he had evidence that factory workers were paid $140 or more each to stay away from work.

More than 100,000 women in black ankle-length chadors marched to commemorate a new Women's Day, coinciding with the birthday of Fatima Zahra, the daughter of the prophet Mohammed. Thousands of men accompanied them, but they were segregated by teen-age girls carrying Belgian G-3 rifles and Soviet-made AK-47 submachine guns.

The demonstration was the largest show of force by women supporting Ayatollah Khomeini's edicts on the veil. There were only a few women wearing dresses and scarves and they soon left.

In other developments, Islamic courts today executed two officials of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi's secret police, SAVAK, and sentenced several others to jail terms. Gholam Reza Pour Rahimi and Akbar Rasad Tam were shot by a firing squad in Mashhad.

The governors of Iran's troubled provinces met today in Tehran to discuss ways of ending the control of cities by militiamen's committees.

Meanwhile, the Iranian journalists' syndicate appealed today to Ayatollah Khomeini for an end to what it called the intimidation of the press. The appeal followed a walkout on Tuesday by journalists at the newspaper Kayhan to protest encroachments on press freedom.

Flamboyant Radical Galvanizes Campaign in Italy

By Dennis Redmont

SYRACUSE, Sicily (AP) — He has smoked pot, he laces his campaign speeches with four-letter words, he goes on hunger strikes for the starving children of the world and he proudly pushes homosexual rights. The Italian Communist Party calls him a buffoon and the dominant Christian Democrats call his four Radical Party members of Parliament a "dirty bunch."

Yet more than 5,000 persons shivered past midnight in this ancient city last weekend for Marco Pannella, at the end of a successful 30-hour, 11-rally marathon through the heart of Sicily and along the industrialized coastline.

Mr. Pannella's campaign style mixes sarcasm with informality and a frequent obscene word, thrown in for effect. "Very few Italian politicians use everyday language and no one ever understands them," he explained after dropping the first bombshell of the day on an early-morning crowd in Trapani. "I think you can say the forbidden words and not be vulgar. It can be lightly done."

Four hours later he drew laughs from 3,000 sweating in their Sunday best at Sciacca: "Are you happy you were screwed by the political establishment?"

During the 700-kilometer cavalcade through Sicily, Mr. Pannella's standard speech, usually greeted with attentive silence, followed this line: Italians have been hoodwinked by the Christian Democrats, Communists and Socialists, who have teamed into a majority of national emergency. The Radicals and the neo-Fascists have been left outside to provide the opposition.

"You gave them 95 percent of your votes to insure law and order in Italy. That hasn't worked. Now they're bringing in the army to fight terrorism. That's a total of half a million men on top of half a million police. Are Tito or the cossacks at our door? No, just the Red Brigades, who aspire to the job of post and communications minister because they can deliver messages at any place in the country, at any time of the day."

Blue-eyed, Roman-nosed and silver-haired, Mr. Pannella has caught a mood of distrust of traditional parties. Polls predict that his nonviolent and ecology-minded Radical Party will increase its 1.1-percent share of the vote and become Italy's fourth-largest party in the general elections on June 3 and 4. In a recent survey, the respected Demoskopea poll found indications that the Radicals would take 5 percent of the vote. Partial regional elections in northern Italy have shown surges of up to 10 percent.



Associated Press

Radical leader Marco Pannella speaks to crowd in Syracuse.

Some Communist and Socialist deputies have left their parties to run on the Radical ticket. Radical rallies, usually rich in spontaneous entertainment, are drawing large crowds, while major parties find voter apathy.

In a country where election shifts are usually measured in scant percentage points, a jump by the Radicals could foil another possible working arrangement between the Christian Democrats and the largest Communist party in the West.

Mr. Pannella is running for Parliamentary seats for Milan, Trieste and Naples and Senate seats for three Rome precincts, under an Italian law that permits multiple candidacies. His aim is to swell the overall Radical vote and so increase its share of proportionally allocated seats.

Despite their small size and their provocative flower-power image, the Radicals have shown in past years that they were dead serious. In 1970, the party successfully led a drive to legalize divorce in Italy. It introduced conscientious objection to military service, and set up semi-clandestine abortion clinics before a liberalized abortion law took effect.

In one of the more celebrated incidents leading to a liberalized drug law, Mr. Pannella whipped out a marijuana joint in 1974, took a few puffs and was arrested in front of television cameras. That case and about 50 others for trespassing or spoofing religion are still making their way through the courts.

Last year, practically on its own, the Radical Party struck a responsive chord in a nationwide referendum by opposing public funding of political parties. About 46 percent voted against it, and funding barely squeezed through.

Nominal French Chief

In the tradition-conscious Italian political world, the Radicals have also broken tradition inside their own party by electing the first woman as a party secretary, then the first foreigner. At present, Jean Fabre, a French conscientious objector, nominally heads the party. To dramatize lack of turnover in Parliament, Mr. Pannella and his three colleagues resigned midway through their term to make way for four substitutes.

Mr. Pannella and his group have grabbed the biggest headlines with spectacular but nonviolent acts of civil disobedience. They backed a member who picketed the Kremlin against lack of homosexual rights in Soviet prison camps. They have slowed construction of an atomic power plant with marches and camp-outs. Last Easter, at the end of a monthlong fast, hundreds marched peacefully on the Vatican to dramatize the death of 40,000 children daily from malnutrition throughout the world, and to protest arms spending around the world.

Mr. Pannella, 49, left the conservative Liberal Party in 1955 to become a founding member of the Radicals. A former president of the Italian Association of University Students, he worked as a correspondent in Paris, then returned to head the party in 1962, establishing ties with Bertrand Russell's anti-nuclear league and other pacifist organizations.

His first hunger strike protested the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. He was arrested in Bulgaria for passing out leaflets. His best known fast was in 1974, when he drank only water and coffee for 76 days to urge approval by Parliament of a law on abortion and the lowering of the voting age to 18.

Bonn Protests Limits on Press by E. Germany

BONN, May 17 (Reuters) — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said today that recent restrictions by East Germany on the Western press disturb the basic principles of press freedom.

In a speech to the lower house of the parliament, Mr. Schmidt said that the government considers the expulsion of a television correspondent this week from East Berlin a serious blow to efforts to improve relations with East Germany. [Press] freedom was seen by the East German leadership as an undermining factor of the state and its ideology," he said.

Expulsions Protested

BONN, May 17 (AP) — The government today protested to Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Semyonovich the expulsion from the Soviet Union of a television correspondent and his cameraman, the foreign Ministry said.

Surrounded by Imprecision

Pesticide Control in U.S. Is Administrative Jungle

By Gladwin Hill

NEW YORK, May 17 (NYT) — It has been almost two decades since Rachel Carson's book "Silent Spring" sounded an alarm about pesticides, but their use and the harm that they may do are still surrounded by imprecision.

A pesticide control law enacted in 1972 was widely hailed as a definitive response to years of apprehension about hazardous chemicals. But it has resulted in an administrative jungle in major agricultural states.

Interviews with officials in such states as New York, Florida, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Texas, California and Washington, and with scientists nationwide, elicited the following themes:

- Officials are uncertain about what quantities of what pesticides are being used where.
- State arrangements and resources for overseeing the use of pesticides differ widely.
- There are wide variations in state monitoring of food products for pesticide residues.
- Little official attention has been paid to the incidence of pesticide poisoning among farm workers and consumers.
- There has been little state action against violations of pesticide regulations.

More than 1.5 billion pounds of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides and rodenticides — about five pounds for every person in the United States — are used every year, according to manufacturing statistics, and their use has been increasing at an annual rate of almost 10 percent.

About 35,000 pesticide products are on the market, involving about 1,500 basic ingredients. Their production is a $3.5-billion-a-year business. Agricultural spokesmen have said that without pesticides annual farm production valued at $35 billion might be reduced 30 percent to 60 percent.

Along with banning a few pesticides such as DDT, aldrin, dieldrin, heptachlor and chlordane, the Environmental Protection Agency has placed about 2,000 compounds on a restricted list because they involve 23 potentially hazardous ingredients known to cause or suspected of causing cancer, genetic defects or other maladies.

The compounds on the restricted list are not available to the public and are supposed to be used only by licensed commercial applicators or farmers who certify that they are qualified to handle them.

The federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1972 was widely assumed to have established comprehensive federal jurisdiction over the use of pesticides. What it essentially did, however, was assign to the EPA the responsibility for registering and classifying pesticides and setting "tolerance" levels while leaving the supervision of their use largely to the states.

The responsibility at the federal level regarding the occurrence of pesticide residues in food products was left, as were other contaminants, primarily with the Food and Drug Administration.

According to an expert, no fewer than 80 federal agencies are involved in regulating pesticides. At the state level, it is common for half a dozen agencies to be involved, ranging from agriculture and public health to occupational safety and consumer affairs.

California System

In California, which has 200 crops and farm commodities, there are 11,000 pesticide products in circulation, 1,884 licensed pesticide applicators and more than 300,000 farm pesticide applications annually. Yet, because of gaps in surveillance, a state task force that spent 18 months studying the use of pesticides could make no more precise estimate of their use in 1976 than somewhere between 89 million and 290 million pounds.

California is the only state that delegates the supervision of pesticides to the agricultural commissioners of its 58 counties. They are county employees, closely aligned with the local farming "establishment." Huey Johnson, the state resources director, has suggested that their authority involved conflicts of interest that should be eliminated.

In most of the states surveyed, the principal authority belongs to the agriculture departments, which have some operators in the fields where pesticides are being used.

Minnesota, with 114,000 farms, has 16 field inspectors, each covering from four to seven counties and devoting only part of his time to pesticide surveillance. The state of Washington has 12 persons assigned to pesticide regulation, while Iowa has four investigators. Texas has 110 employees to oversee the activities of about 3,300 pesticide applicators among 205,000 farms in 254 counties.

Cases of pesticide poisoning constantly occur, usually among farm workers, but few authorities appear to treat them as an extensive, chronic problem.

The EPA estimates that there are 14,000 cases a year, but the incompleteness of its tally is indicated in the fact that California alone, according to its Department of Food and Agriculture, has about 14,000 cases a year of personal exposure to pesticides involving requests for medical assistance, most of them around private homes and gardens. About 1,500 cases a year involve occupational exposures requiring medical attention.

No other state in the survey had data of this order. Texas officials reported 986 pesticide "incidents" last year but said that only 22 involved actual poisoning. The Florida Department of Health said that it had records of only two to five cases a year. New York, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota and Washington keep no records of pesticide casualties.

UN Meeting On the Press

(Continued from Page 1)

system of any country," Mr. MacBride said. "They have to be guaranteed the right to print the truth, even if it displeases the government or their publisher."

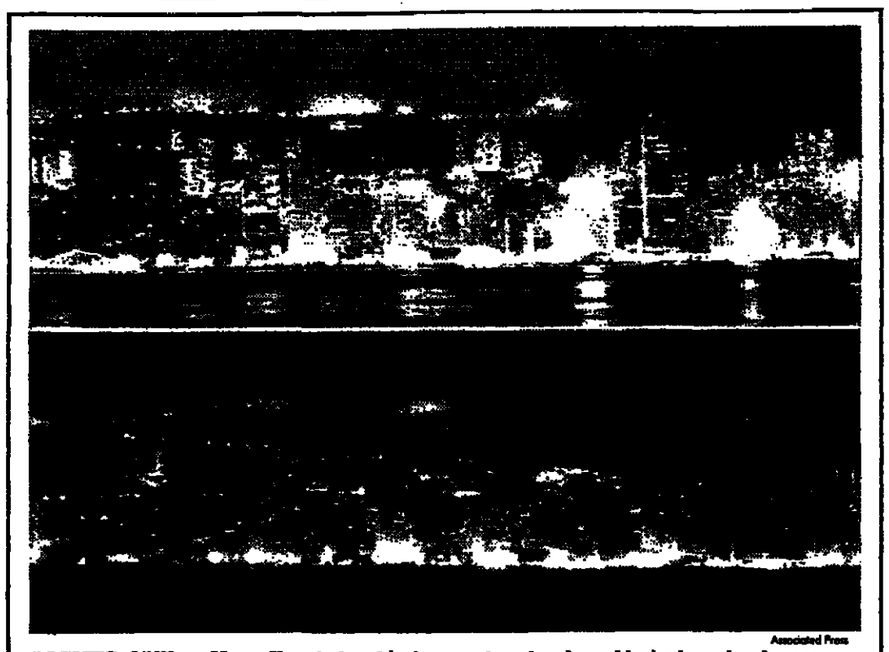
Mr. MacBride said that his proposals were only a working paper and that the meeting was informal. "I called the meeting to avoid the commission making recommendations without first talking to journalists," he said.

Most of those invited represented professional journalists' groups from developing and Socialist nations. "We invited those who we felt would be extreme on different viewpoints," Mr. McBride said.

He said that he supported a journalist's right to protect his sources, even before a court. He said that newspapers should have the right to publish what they deemed in the public interest, even if it meant breaking the law.

Mr. MacBride said that censorship, specifically in the case of foreign correspondents working in countries with official press controls, posed complex problems that he was not sure how to solve. "In every right there is also a responsibility, and journalists have the responsibility not to break the law. But it should never be allowed to curtail the discharge of his professional duties."

Mr. MacBride said that he will give "the prevailing views" of the meeting to his commission for possible inclusion in the final report, scheduled to be submitted in November to Unesco Director-General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow.



Associated Press

LIGHTS OUT — Hong Kong's jungle of neon signs has been blacked out by the government to conserve energy. Top photo shows waterfront skyline before the measure took effect. Underneath is darkened scene. Lights will be allowed from 8 p.m. to 11:30 p.m.

Ties Continue in Diplomatic Limbo

U.S., Taiwan Remain Close Despite Split

By Fox Butterfield

TAIPEI (NYT) — Despite the break in diplomatic relations with Taiwan, U.S. Navy ships are continuing to make unpublicized calls at the island's ports and Nationalist military personnel are still being trained in the United States to use weapons Taiwan has purchased from Washington.

Although the Pentagon last month closed its command in Taipei that used to be responsible for Taiwan's defense, the Navy has established a substitute office in Honolulu. This new agency, the Provisional Planning Office, which includes several Nationalist military representatives, will function until the U.S.-Taiwan defense treaty officially expires in December.

These are only a few of the anomalies in the new relationship with Taiwan after President Carter's decision in December to normalize ties with Peking. In a sense, the United States has worked out what might be termed a rather Chinese solution to its need to balance its conflicting relations with Taiwan and the mainland. It is informal rather than legal, based on tacit understanding rather than strict logic and written documents.

Diplomatic Limbo

Mr. Carter's announcement of normalization touched off a small outburst of anti-American feeling here and put Taiwan into something of a diplomatic limbo, from the U.S. point of view, leaving it as neither a recognized state nor a province of China.

But in practice, relations between Taiwan and Washington are still close and the island remains heavily dependent on the United States for trade, arms and uranium for its growing nuclear power industry.

Indeed, in the view of U.S. and Nationalist officials, Taiwan's ultimate fate may rest on how far the United States is prepared to risk Peking's displeasure by selling it weapons. With a population of only 17 million, Taiwan is incapable of manufacturing all of its own sophisticated arms. And except Israel, no other major arms builder has been willing to supply it.

The crucial test, from Taipei's point of view, may come early next year when the Nationalists are expected to renew earlier requests to buy a more advanced fighter plane to replace their F-5Es. Last fall, even before normalization was announced, the Carter administration turned down Taiwan's attempt to purchase 60 aging F-4 fighter bombers, arguing that they are an offensive weapon that could strike the mainland, and postponed a decision on whether Taipei should be allowed to order a new, all-weather version of the F-5, the F-5G.

To win Peking's consent to normalization, Mr. Carter pledged not to sell any new weapons to Taiwan until next January and said that all future sales must be limited to defensive arms. But in a gesture that offered important reassurance to the Nationalists, he said that the United States would continue to deliver military equipment Taiwan had ordered. Some of that, including an additional 48 F-5Es, won't be completed until 1983.

The complex, ambivalent U.S. policy toward Taiwan, caught between strong sentiments of traditional friendship and a new appraisal of the realities of power, is reflected in the replacement for the defunct U.S. Embassy, the American Institute in Taiwan.

AIT, as it is called here, is in the ramshackle old headquarters of the American Military Assistance Advisory Group. In keeping with its quasi-official status, it is staffed by 50 Foreign Service officers who are temporarily "on leave" from the State Department. It also has to send visa applications to the U.S. consulate in Hong Kong for processing.

But otherwise things are largely as before. This week, for instance, the acting director of AIT, William Brown, a career diplomat, and other members of the staff attended a lunch to send off Taiwan's new unofficial ambassador to Washington, Konsin Shah. Technically, Mr. Shah is only head of AIT's counterpart in the United States, the Coordination Council for North American Affairs. But because provision for it was written into law by the Senate, the Nationalists insist that their relations with the United States have official character.

"We don't want to argue; the facts speak for themselves," said James Soong, Taiwan's chief government spokesman. "Relations at some level are continuing."

U.S. Displeasure

Mr. Soong indicated that the State Department had privately chided the Nationalists for embarrassing Washington in its new ties with Peking.

Several other parts of the former American presence here are continuing with little apparent change. U.S. civilians from the National Security Agency are still manning an intelligence listening post at Linkou, east of Taipei, reportedly to monitor the Chinese Communist air force.

A small facility in Taipei run by the CIA, known as the Army Technical Group, also still is in operation.

Nationalist officials said that they have not been informed whether the U.S. Navy will continue to make port calls after the defense treaty expires on Dec. 31, though that appears unlikely. The new office in Honolulu for overseeing Taiwan's defense until the end of the year is more of a token than an active command, U.S. sources say. Nationalist officers assigned to it are not supposed to wear their uniform or be addressed by their rank.

But Taiwan apparently will be able to continue sending military personnel to the United States for training in newly acquired weapons for the indefinite future.

The three major items of military hardware that Taiwan wants, and where there are expected to be differences with the United States, are the fighter aircraft, a new ship-to-ship missile and anti-submarine warfare equipment.

U.S. Army Replaces Europe Commander

HEIDELBERG, West Germany, May 17 (AP) — Gen. Frederick Kroesen, the U.S. Army deputy chief of staff, has been named to succeed Gen. George Blanchard at the end of this month as the commander of the U.S. Army in Europe and of NATO's Central Army Group, it was announced today.

The announcement also said that Gen. John Vessey, the commander of the U.S. forces in Korea and the United Nations command there, would succeed Gen. Kroesen as deputy chief of staff.

System Hurts Scheel

W. Germany Likely to Pick An Unpopular President

By Harry Trimborn

BONN — West Germans will be confronted with a certain irony next Wednesday, when they celebrate the 30th anniversary of the reestablishment of democracy from the ruins of Hitler's Third Reich.

On that day, a new president of the Federal Republic of Germany will be chosen. Yet the man who the great majority of West Germans want for the largely ceremonial but still important post will not get the job. Barring last-minute surprises, it will go to a man with relatively little popular support.

Such are the peculiarities of an electoral system that seeks to avoid the pitfalls of Germany's last venture in democracy, the Weimar Republic. It was created in the aftermath of World War I, and its broad executive powers paved the way for Hitler to become dictator through constitutional means.

Today's popular choice for president, according to most polls, is incumbent Walter Scheel, who has been described as "unquestionably the most popular president in the three decades of the West German State." As much as 80 percent of the population, according to one survey, wants Mr. Scheel to remain on the job.

But the president has decided not to seek a second five-year term — because he knows that it is virtually impossible for him to win. The post almost certainly will go to a political opponent, Karl Carstens, 64, the speaker of the Bundestag, the parliament's lower house.

Not a Direct Vote

That is because West Germany chooses its president through an electoral college comprising 518 members of the Bundestag and an equal number of deputies from West Germany's 10 states and West Berlin. It is not a direct popular vote. As a member of the Free Democratic Party, the junior partner of the Social Democratic Party in the ruling federal coalition, Mr. Scheel knows that the vote in the electoral college would go against him.

Of the electoral college's 1,036 members, 70 are Free Democrats and 437 are Social Democrats. That is 21 fewer than the combined total of Mr. Carstens' Christian Democratic Union and its Bavarian counterpart, the Christian Social Union.

The opposition has voted unanimously to support Mr. Carsten. The only possibility of his being defeated is the remote chance of a first-ballot deadlock that could lead to Mr. Scheel's re-election.

Members of the electoral college, directly elected by the people, have the constitutional right to chose the person they want, so the selection of a president is an indirect expression of popular will. Yet in this instance, critics say, the selection will be the result of partisan politics and contrary to the people's choice.

Mr. Carstens' election would mark the first time since World War II that West Germany's president was not a member of a ruling coalition. The prospect opens the way for what one commentator called the insertion of a "spy in the Cabinet."

That would result from a presidential prerogative to have a state secretary attend Cabinet meetings. Mr. Carstens thus would have access to Cabinet deliberations.

That is hardly likely to please another highly popular figure and Scheel ally, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, leader of the Social Democrats. The chancellor has denounced Mr. Carstens as "an arch-conservative of the extreme right fringe of the West German political spectrum."

The accusation, made in the heat of a state election campaign, was considered by some to be an overstatement. Mr. Carstens is indeed a conservative, but a moderate one who is to the left of some of the ministers in Mr. Schmidt's government.

Mr. Schmidt's accusation, and others like it, apparently stem from Mr. Carstens' former membership in the Nazi Party. But Mr. Scheel, a liberal, also was a member, and Mr. Schmidt was a Hitler Youth leader when membership in the organization was compulsory.

Mr. Carstens, described as an introverted, Calvinistic native of the north German port of Bremen, joined Hitler's storm troopers in 1933 while he was a law student in Frankfurt. He left the organization in 1935 on the grounds that he was about to join the army.

He was the only child of what one biographer called a "stoutly anti-Nazi" widow of a soldier killed in World War I; he reportedly was refused a student grant because of his anti-Nazi attitudes. According to one source, he and his mother barely escaped being sent to a concentration camp for their opposition to Nazism after a lengthy Gestapo interrogation.

However, Mr. Carstens did eventually join the party. As a young lawyer, he was advised by colleagues that membership would help him in his profession. He was accepted into the party in 1940, after he had joined the army. His membership fell into abeyance, however, because soldiers could not be active members in the party.

He served as an anti-aircraft artillery officer until the end of the war. After the war, he was cleared of active Nazi involvement by a tribunal, which considered him to have been only a nominal party member.



AP

Karl Carstens

He began his political career as a member of the Social Democratic Party, and served as a representative of the Bremen city government in Bonn. He later served as a state secretary in the Bonn Foreign Office, the Defense Ministry and the chancellor's office.

In 1969, Mr. Carstens left the civil service to become a law professor at Cologne University. He entered politics as a member of the Christian Democrats, and was elected to the Bundestag. He became speaker of the parliament in 1976.

Since his emergence as a candidate for the presidency, he has witnessed an avalanche of praise for his erstwhile opponent. Mr. Scheel, a fighter pilot who also was cleared of any wrongdoing by a postwar tribunal, has been lauded as "the conscience of the nation."

Such sentiments have led to mounting demands for choosing the president through popular vote. Supporters of the proposal say that democracy is now rooted deeply enough to make the change.

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Analysts Believe OPEC Will Increase Price by 5%

(Continued from Page 1)

price of Libya's best grade to $19 a barrel. This upsets the equilibrium that had prevailed among the three big African oil-producing countries — Libya, Algeria and Nigeria.

Venezuela said yesterday that it had raised the price of its crude oil by 60 cents a barrel.

Until today, all the African crudes, which are very light and yield a higher proportion of gasoline, carried differentials of about $4 to account for their higher value in the marketplace. Now Libyan oil carries a diffential of about $4.50.

Algeria to Seek 20%

LONDON, May 17 (UPI) — Algeria will ask for a 20-percent increase in oil prices at the June 11 OPEC meeting, the Algerian energy minister said yesterday.

"The price of oil is clearly below what it should be," Belkacem Nabi said in an interview with the Financial Times.

Meanwhile, the CIA foresees little or no net growth in world oil supplies for the next three years with "severe negative implications for the economic growth of the Western world," a British newsletter reported.

London Oil Reports said that it obtained a draft of a CIA report now in preparation — "The Oil Market Through 1982" — with the pessimistic assessment of zero to 1 percent annual expansion in available oil during that period.

A CIA spokesman confirmed the agency was preparing such a report but said that it was still in the preparation stage and classified. He would not comment on the newsletter account.

U.S. Envoys Confirmed

WASHINGTON, May 17 (UPI) — The Senate yesterday confirmed Alfred Atherton Jr. as the new ambassador to Egypt and Walter Cutler as the envoy to Iran.

Police Arrest 5 In Genoa Killing Of Union Official

GENOA, May 17 (UPI) — Anti-terrorist police today arrested five suspected members of the Red Brigades guerrilla group as authorities in Rome implemented extraordinary security measures around the nation's Parliament building.

Officers said that the five were arrested in the Jan. 24 assassination of Guido Rossan, a union official at a steel plant who was accused by the guerrillas of being a police spy.

Those arrested were identified as Giorgio Moroni, 28; Luigi Grasso, 33; Gino Ravabella, 30; Paolo La Paglia and Lisa Ravazzi.

Meanwhile, security measures were taken at the Parliament building in Rome, including armored sentry boxes in front of the building and chain dividers in adjoining streets to prevent automobiles from parking next to official buildings.

Moscow Holding Its 6 East Europe Satellites in Strict Orbit Based on Economics

(Continued from Page 1)

the West for dollars or other hard currency.

An East European, noting that the oil could bring the Russians badly needed hard currency if sold in the West, said, "It is costing the Soviets more and more to buy reliability."

Holds Sales Steady

Moscow has moved to limit these costs, not only by holding oil sales to Comecon about steady and refusing to cover the increases in its allies' energy demands, but also by requiring that in exchange for some of the oil, they sell the Soviet Union goods that could be sold in the West for dollars. The Russians pay in rubles, which are not convertible and are usable only within Comecon.

The "friendship price" of Soviet oil has also risen as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has raised its prices. Until 1974, the cost was governed by fixed five-year contracts in which the East Europeans paid much less than the world-market price.

Then Moscow switched to a running five-year average, in which the 1979 price charged in Comecon equals the world price average from 1974 to 1978. This has meant a jump from 16 rubles a metric ton in 1974 to between 68 and 70 rubles a metric ton today, according to a Hungarian planning official. A ruble is now pegged artificially at $1.51.

In attempting to recoup some of the loss of potential dollars from oil sales, the Russians have reportedly insisted that Hungary, for instance, sell them advanced technology, such as high-speed computer printers for military purposes, which are made in Hungarian factories using transistors and other components purchased with hard currency from West Germany, the United States and other nations.

When Janos Kadar, Hungary's Communist Party leader, visited Moscow in March to meet with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, one of the main topics was understood to be Hungary's proposal that such technology be paid for in additional supplies of Soviet oil and other raw materials. Mr. Brezhnev is said to have agreed.

The Russians' reluctance to increase their oil sales has forced the East Europeans more heavily into the world market, where they are looking for export opportunities to generate cash.

Czechoslovakia is cooperating with a Finnish company building a power plant in Turkey and wants joint projects with Spanish concerns in Latin America. "For political reasons, they are in a better position than we are," a trade official in Prague said.

Bulgaria has built a poultry farm in Libya and an irrigation system in Iraq. Hungary has joined with a West German company to put up 10 highly automated egg hatcheries in Iraq and is building four more in Syria. About 1,100 charter flights a year go to the Middle East from Babolna farm west of Budapest, with pigs, chickens and other livestock for breeding.

Babolna is equipped with fully automated U.S.-made incubators, from which about 15 million day-old chicks will be sorted from conveyor belts this year, tossed like tennis balls into cartons and flown to the Soviet Union — in exchange for oil. The farm is also building hatcheries for Soviet use.

Economic Way Station

Thus, Eastern Europe becomes an economic way station between the Russians and the West. As Hungary uses U.S. technology to produce goods for the Soviet Union, it also finds its state-owned enterprises adopting Western methods.

"It's a nuisance to sell to the West, because the competition is very great and the whole company feels the stress," said Robert Burgert, the Babolna farm's director. "It's a nuisance because we feel it every day. But it's useful because we cannot go to sleep. Trade has become an engine, a motor driving the whole company."

The imbalances with the West are acute, however, forcing some countries to cut back imports. Comecon's debt to the Western industrialized nations is estimated at $47 billion to $54 billion, of which the Soviet Union carries 30 percent and Poland almost $13.5 billion. There has been no major breakthrough into the U.S. market even by Hungary, Poland and Romania, which have most-favored-nation status providing lower tariffs on their exports to the United States.

Despite the currency problems, East Europeans have been quicker than the Russians in recent years to buy Western franchises and licenses for consumer goods.

Pepsi-Cola and Coca-Cola signs are more common throughout Eastern Europe than portraits of Lenin. The Soviet Union has some Pepsi plants, too, but where the product goes is a mystery to most Russians, who cannot find it in Moscow stores.

In Prague's Reduta jazz club on Narodna Street, long-haired, jeans-clad teen-agers crowd around tables littered with tall Coke bottles, at 76 cents apiece. In Bulgaria, officials have recently agreed to one of the most eclectic ventures of all time: Pepsi will open 10 Pizza Huts in the country to serve short-order pizzas made with Bulgarian cheese and tomato paste.

Hungary has a factory making jeans under a license from Levi Strauss & Co. Intercontinental hotels operate in Bucharest, Warsaw, Prague and the Hungarian capital has a Hilton Hotel as well.

A $400-million color-television plant is being built in Poland under a turnkey agreement by RCA, Corning Glass and Thompson, the French television company. Hungary has a laboratory glassware factory owned jointly with Corning, a scientific instrument plant owned with Siemens and a factory under joint ownership with Volvo making heavy-duty vehicles called Laplanders.

More Durable Form

The growing importance of Western trade has not really eroded the East Europeans' dependence on the Soviet Union, for those relations tend to take more durable and more substantive forms.

The East Europeans have been drawn increasingly into a web of long-term commercial involvements with Moscow that cannot easily be undone. They are sending their own scarce labor and donating their own equipment to the Soviet Union to build some of the Russians' pipelines and factories, for which they are not paid in cash but in promises of future supplies of natural gas and other commodities.

They are being pressed to shape their internal economic development to suit Soviet needs by specializing in certain items that the Russians cannot make well or prefer to have others produce.

A pipeline running from the Orenburg gas fields in Siberia, more than 1,600 miles to the Soviet border and then into Czechoslovakia, has been built by 15,000 workers from Eastern Europe, including 6,000 from Poland, 5,000 from East Germany and 4,000 from Hungary. Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, Romania and Hungary provided equipment. The return is in guaranteed gas supplies at normal Comecon prices.

Stop Any Time

East Europeans are also participating in the construction of an asbestos factory and a cellulose plant in the Soviet Union, again for a future share in the factories' output. "That's a form of dependence," a Western economic specialist said. "The Soviets can cut it off any time they want to."

Eastern Europe is also getting electrical power from Siberia through a new line, which opened in January.

The Russians are building a wide-gauge railway to match their own track, which is wider than Western European railroads, from the Soviet border to Katowice, Poland, where a huge $4-billion steel mill is going up with Soviet assistance. Soviet iron ore will come in on the track, a Polish trade official said, and finished steel, coal and sulfur will go out. A similar, shorter, wide-gauge railway spur is being built into Czechoslovakia.

In addition, Moscow is trying to get the countries to shape their economies to the needs of the whole Comecon group, which will increase interdependence.

Czechoslovakia, for instance, is building up a whole branch of industry to manufacture nuclear reactors of the 440-megawatt range so that the Russians can discontinue their production and move into making 1,000-megawatt units. Both Czechoslovakia and Hungary have uranium mines, whose output is processed exclusively by the Soviet Union.

Some countries have bridled at the push toward "economic integration," as it is called. Friction has been reported between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria over how much industrialization the Bulgarians will be allowed.

Bulgaria, which is primarily agricultural, developed heavy industry almost exclusively with Soviet equipment, technical help and raw materials. Now, Moscow is said to be urging a brake on further growth, preferring a division of labor that leaves the Bulgarians as mainly food producers.

By all accounts, the Russians are tough businessmen for whom ideological brotherhood has no softening effect across a bargaining table. East Europeans have been heard to complain quietly that Moscow takes more than it gives.

'Obsolescent Stuff'

"The Russians sell them obsolescent stuff and insist that they sell the best to them," said a diplomat in Prague.

But how explicitly the Kremlin links economics to other issues is unclear. Soviet officials sometimes gripe about providing oil for East Europeans' private cars, reflecting Moscow's sour view of the consumerism that has gripped the region.

There has been no hard evidence that the Soviet Union uses economic levers to dictate political behavior. "In Comecon meetings, they push their political point of view," said a Romanian Communist, "but they don't go as far as blackmail."

Still, the levers are there to be used if needed. And a Western economic specialist in Warsaw, who has also worked in Moscow, summed up the Russians with a line that many East European officials would undoubtedly endorse. "They're not exactly Santa Claus," he said.

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Talks With Brown

Carter Says Gasoline Crisis Will Ease by Next Month

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, May 17 (NYT) — President Carter gave assurances yesterday that the worst of the gasoline shortage would be over by next month.

The president made his optimistic forecast at an unscheduled news briefing after meeting earlier in the day with California Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. and promising increased gasoline supplies for his state.

Mr. Carter's appearance in the White House briefing room followed a day during which both he and the governor, an undeclared competitor for next year's presidential nomination, appeared to be vying for news coverage.

As he was leaving the White House, Gov. Brown stopped before a battery of microphones and said, "The president said that May will be the worst month and that in June things will get better."

The president met with journalists several hours later, after his aides distributed a Department of Energy report that said: "It is projected that the supply situation in California and the rest of the country will begin to improve slightly before the end of May, and gasoline supplies are likely to be up to about the 1976 level during the coming summer."

The president, who predicted on April 24 that there would be a shortage of gasoline this summer "and an even greater shortage of gasoline next year," said yesterday, "We think that the changes that we made on allocation formulas and improvement of supplies brought about by the Iranian situation will have a beneficial effect in the future."

Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, who was at the briefing, said, "We hope that the worst is over." He said that the crude oil reserves had been increased to minimum levels and that increased public awareness of the problem combined with increased production should end the shortages. He added, however, "We cannot suggest for a moment that there will not be spot shortages this summer."

The president said that, although there was no evidence of collusion, "I have directed the Department of Energy and the Department of Justice to launch an investigation to assure that there is no evidence of illegalities or of collusion in withholding fuel supplies from California or other states."

The day's events were triggered by a meeting between the president and Gov. Brown. The governor had requested the meeting, but the White House also invited the California congressional delegation and the speaker of the California Legislature, in a move widely interpreted as an effort to defuse the impact of Gov. Brown's visit.

Interviews

The governor was trailed by presidential aides who took notes on his remarks as he meandered along the White House lawn, giving interviews to dozens of reporters. He noted that a lot of people believed that California was being punished with gasoline shortages because he was regarded as a potential rival to Mr. Carter for the Democratic presidential nomination. He added, however, that he had no such suspicions.

The president said that on May 1 the Energy Department had increased the gasoline allocations of states to reflect population growth. Those states will have increased gasoline allocations at the expense of states that have lost population. The latter include New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island and the District of Columbia, which lost 8.8 percent of its population between 1970 and 1977.

Whether these states will have their gasoline allocations reduced will depend on whether their suppliers are national, regional or local. National suppliers will draw upon states with decreased populations to make up supplies for states with population growths, White House aides said, but regional or local suppliers will not.

In an effort to relieve the supply situation in California, the president yesterday:

- Ordered the Energy Department to increase from 3 percent to 5 percent the amount of the state's gasoline allocation that the governor has the authority to use as he sees fit.
- Ordered a decrease in gasoline allocations for the Defense Department, limiting 100-percent rations to "essential military and readiness-oriented operations."
- Directed the Energy Department to monitor Western refineries' use of crude oil and gasoline stocks to make sure that they were not being unnecessarily cautious in releasing those stocks for immediate consumption.
- Directed the Justice and Energy departments to audit and investigate the oil companies, refiners, wholesalers and distributors to assure that supplies were not being manipulated.



Associated Press

President Carter with Energy Secretary James Schlesinger at the White House just before their briefing on the fuel situation.

NAACP Invites Sen. Thurmond

Symbols of Racial Change Mark Southern Milestone

By Warren Brown

COLUMBIA, S.C., May 17 (WP) — Time, as they say, is the great healer, and so it is that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is wrapping a brotherly arm around Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C.

Sen. Thurmond, the onetime Dixiecrat whose anti-civil rights filibusters in the Senate remain legend, is in fact coming to dinner this evening — invited by the NAACP, whose national board of directors is commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Supreme Court's historic Brown vs. Board of Education decision of 1954, decreeing an end to racial segregation in public schools.

Sen. Thurmond was re-elected last fall, with black support, and South Carolina blacks praise their former foe as a driving force behind the influx of more federal dollars to the state's minority neighborhoods.

But time has healed in other ways, more subtle, perhaps, than Sen. Thurmond's acceptance of his dinner invitation, but evident nonetheless in this heart of the Deep South.

Tuesday, for example, the Columbia State, one of the state's leading newspapers, in effect apologized for its stinging denunciations of the NAACP over the years.

"The NAACP can take pride in the role it has played," the paper wrote. "Its patient, determined leadership has paid off" — a refrain not unlike that heard in other once-virulent journals across the South.

The change is noticed. "That is a profound confession of sin," said Isaac Williams, the state field director for the NAACP. "Confession is the first step toward redemption — and that's as close to confession as anyone can get."

But it is not just in the newspapers that one sees this different South, different at least to a degree that makes the Brown vs. Board of Education decision of a quarter-century ago seem ancient history.

"There's been plenty, plenty change. Yes, sir, I can tell you that," said Levi Grant Byrd, 88, who organized South Carolina's NAACP branches and played a leading role in the legal maneuvering that opened white schools to blacks in this state.

Mr. Byrd, who was there in the beginning, is right. Outside his hotel here, public school buses cruise past, carrying black and white pupils. Down the street on the steps of the state capitol, a television crew is filming a commercial for the Citizens & South Bank, the second-largest in the state.

The protagonists of this television ad are a white man, dressed as an executive, and a black man . . . dressed as an executive. The film aims, a director said, to show "potential customers operating in their environment."

Near the capitol, at an eatery called Porky's, black and white state workers, including even a mixed couple, lunch together, and there is no pain, hardly even a memory of the lunch-counter sit-ins that gripped the South after the Supreme Court's school decision.

And so it goes on an ordinary day in a city where blacks 25 years ago would not even have bothered to seek shelter in a downtown hotel, much less hold a national meeting in one.

But not only is the NAACP board holding its four-day meeting at the Carolina Inn. Some of the delegates checked out of other local hostelries to go elsewhere because the rooms did not meet their standards.

In tribute to the change that has taken place, the NAACP has brought in nearly all of the surviving plaintiffs of a celebrated 1948 school desegregation suit that in many ways got things started here.

The suit, Briggs vs. Elliott, was the first significant legal challenge to the "separate but equal" doctrine. It became one of the four companion cases that led to the 1954 ruling by the Supreme court. The Brown of that case — Linda Brown Smith — is here for the festivities.

From the Briggs case are people like Joseph and Pauline Lemon, who were farmers shorn of their credit after they signed a petition saying that their children were being treated unfairly in the Clarendon County schools.

And they include James Crawford, 61, a printer whose children reaped the benefits of his efforts to end segregated education. The young people who today share in the triumph the NAACP is celebrating are still not quite certain about the suffering and trials their black parents underwent in this revolution.

"It was all worth it," Mr. Crawford said. "Many of us who got involved in the Briggs matter wondered if we were doing something crazy . . . Before that time, no blacks around here had dared to tell the white man that he was doing something wrong. But we did. We paid for it, but if you ask me, it was all worth it."

House Approves Bill to Preserve Alaskan Nature

WASHINGTON, May 17 (UPI) — The House voted yesterday to preserve 110 million acres of Alaskan wilderness and to protect the area from commercial exploitation.

Opponents had charged that the bill would prevent exploitation of too much of Alaska's oil and timber and would cost the state jobs.

The vote was 268-157 for a bill sponsored by Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., and Rep. John Anderson, R-Ill., that Rep. Udall said would set aside the United States' "crown jewels"— much of Alaska's unspoiled mountains, glaciers, streams, forests and tundra.

The Udall bill, backed by virtually every national conservationist organization, was substituted for an industry-backed bill sponsored by Rep. John Breaux, D-La., Rep. Thomas Huckaby, D-La., and Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich. The House then voted 360-65 to send the bill to the Senate, where no action has been taken this year on Alaska land legislation.

Austria Orders 50 U.S. Tanks

VIENNA, May 17 (AP) — The Austrian Army has ordered a first shipment of 50 M60A3-Plus U.S. combat tanks worth about 800 million schilling ($57 million) for delivery starting next year.

According to the Austrian press agency, the Austrians will be the first European army to be equipped with the sophisticated 47-ton tank.

Austrian experts were quoted as saying that compared with the current U.S. model in the Austrian Army, the new tank is a "magic gun."

Weapons Losses Alleged in U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP) — The National Association of Government Employees has reported that large losses of weapons had occurred in recent months at military facilities around the United States. The military disputed the report.

The association said it had been told by a Pentagon source that M-16 automatic rifles, hand grenades, grenade launchers, rockets, rocket launchers and machine guns were disappearing in wholesale quantities from military bases and arsenals. It declined to name the source.

Lt. Col. Brigham Shuler, an information officer at the office of the defense secretary, said that no increase in losses of weapons had occurred. He said that commands were required to report immediately any significant disappearance of weapons or ammunition, and no reports had been received this year. The loss of a single machine gun would be considered significant, he said.

Reporter's Notebook: '. . . Almost as If History Is Being Written Small'

In a Minnesota Farm Town, Changes Are Easy to See

By Bill Peterson

OSAKIS, Minn. (WP) — Geraldine Irwin, a sensitive woman with auburn hair, held an auction on her farm near the head of Lake Osakis the other day. It nearly broke her heart.

All of the farm machinery that she and her husband had spent a lifetime accumulating was for sale. Her sons had lined it up on the big front lawn. There were five tractors, several plows, a hay baler, a combine and scores of smaller items. Everything looked as new as the day it left the showroom.

Farmers came from miles around. Her late husband, Howard Irwin, was known as something of a genius with a wrench, a man who took care of his machinery. Everyone was looking for a good buy.

But almost everything sold high. One tractor went for $13,000, almost $4,000 more than it cost new in 1971. When bidding started slowly on another tractor, the auctioneer, Bob Elliot, announced that it was an energy saver, perfect for the times. "When you get it hot it will burn straw, crabgrass, catfish, anything," he said in his rat-a-tat voice.

Mrs. Irwin didn't hear him. She hardly left the house all afternoon. The pain of her husband's death was still fresh. Howard Irwin, 64, had died of cancer only five weeks earlier.

"You don't know how much I've been dreading this day. But I knew it would come," she said at her doorway. "Those machines were Howard's life. He loved to work on them. I feel like I'm losing part of him today."

Her voice trailed off as she spoke. Then she invited me into her big farmhouse kitchen. I had never met Howard Irwin, and I felt awkward in his kitchen with his widow and neighbors.

My father, it turned out, had known the Irwins. He knew almost everyone around here. He knew how big their farms were, how many dairy cows they milked and where their people came from. He believed that that sort of thing was important. When the great migration from the small towns to the cities and suburbs started after World War II, he went the other way, insisting that his children be brought up in a small town, close to the land.

Our town has the Indian name Osakis (pronounced O-sa-kiss) and a population of about 1,200. It is located where the prairie meets the Minnesota lake country, in a region of black dirt and small farms.

Sixty years ago, Sinclair Lewis, who grew up 15 miles down the road in Sauk Centre, wrote "Main Street," a book that became a classic. In it, he condemned small-town life, saying that it was controlled by a "rigid ruling of the spirit and a desire to be respectable . . . It is the contentment of the quiet dead. It is slavery self-taught and self-defended, it is dullness made god."

I never thought of my town that way.

It has been almost 18 years since I left. To outward appearances, the town hasn't changed much. One of the two old pool halls has closed down. But the lake is still sky blue in the summer. There's still not a single stop light. Nor a library.

"What I like most about the town is it stays pretty much the same," says Robert Kremer, editor of the Osakis Review. "Of course, a few of us have high blood pressure. But there's no real reason for it."

Things Happen

It would be drastically wrong, however, to assume that nothing happens here. The social and economic crosscurrents at work in the rest of the country sweep through here. But in a small town they are easier to detect because they are happening to your friends and neighbors. It is almost as if history is being written small.

The Vietnam War, for example, left deep scars in our town, dividing families and setting generation against generation. John Emerson, the son of our local doctor, refused to be drafted and went to prison to protest the war. The town didn't know whether to praise or condemn him. John Lutgen, the son of a hardware store owner, was drafted and returned home a couple of years later a troubled young man. He shot himself to death.

I first realized the depth of the sexual revolution when a high school teacher's marriage broke up and he began living with one of his former students. About the same time, a female teacher took a male student as a lover. Both couples lived openly together for more than a year before they married.

Everyone in town knew about both couples. Some people didn't like it, but it was tolerated. Social history was being written.

I knew the drug culture had firmly infiltrated Middle America when I heard rumors that the son of a local businessman had become the town "pusher." I knew that the drug culture was on the way out — or at least that the alcohol culture on the way back in — when four members of the high school football team showed up drunk for a game.

'A Town of Widows'

This all brings me back to Mrs. Irwin and her recent widowhood. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, almost 13 percent of the nation's women, about 11.9 million of them, are widows. Almost one-third of the widows are between 45 and 64 years old.

There may be no more widows in our town than anyplace else, but it seems as if there are. Most of the men of my father's generation have died. Their widows remain. "This town has become a town of widows," a local businessman told me.

The widows are talented, proud women. Most have spent their lives as housewives and have few marketable job skills to start a new life. Even for those who do, jobs are hard to find. Their married friends exclude them from social gatherings. The widows cluster together; they have no alternative. Each has her own story of loneliness to tell, her own bitterness to bear. The small town both comforts and traps them.

I don't know how Geraldine Irwin will fare. When I left her she was standing in front of her neat, white farmhouse. She had wanted to have the auction later, she told me, but machinery always sells better in the spring. And she had to move rapidly before the farmers were busy in the fields. "Besides, nothing is going to change," she said. "Nothing is going to bring Howard back."

"He was a great husband, a great father," she added, her voice choking with emotion. "I'm sure we had more happiness in our life than most people."

Puerto Ricans Try To Block War Games

VIEQUES, Puerto Rico, May 17 (AP) — Fishermen and their supporters tried yesterday to block an amphibious assault exercise on this tiny Puerto Rican island used by the Navy as a target range. Navy personnel briefly detained 12 members of the band and a woman reporter.

The fishermen said that they would return in force and threatened legal action over alleged mistreatment. It was the first day of a two-week military exercise in Caribbean waters near Puerto Rico involving a dozen ships.

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In Voting Next Week

Trudeau Fiscal Policy Chief Election Issue

By Henry Giniger

OTTAWA, May 17 (NYT) — Does it matter to an unemployed Canadian youth that a young Briton or Frenchman is having even more trouble finding a job? Or to a Canadian housewife that her Japanese counterpart is paying even more for food? The answer to these questions will help determine who will lead Canada for the next few years after the election of a new House of Commons Tuesday.

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and his Liberal Party are being forced by their Progressive Conservative and New Democratic opponents to defend their economic record, and Mr. Trudeau has had to acknowledge that times have been difficult for half of his 11 years in office.

"The price of oil has risen by 760 percent in the past five years," Mr. Trudeau tells audiences. As a result, unemployment and inflation have risen faster and growth has been slower than he would like, he says. But he invariably cites countries where things are even worse.

The Liberals' argument that people are not as bad off as they think is being made most elaborately in Quebec, where a three-part television commercial is presenting "the economic olympics," a comparison of the performances of 15 Western nations belonging to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Canada wins the most medals, according to this version, and the United States is second.

For others, the economy is "on the ropes," as the Globe and Mail of Toronto put it. A 7.9-percent unemployment rate, a 9.2-percent inflation rate, a record $4.6-billion balance-of-payments deficit last year and continuing federal deficits all translate into economic trouble.

Most Visible Symbol

Perhaps the most visible symbol of the trouble has been the gradual slide of the Canadian dollar, which in 1976 was worth 2 cents to 3 cents more than the U.S. dollar and is now at 87 U.S. cents, after having dipped below 84. A source of political embarrassment to the government, it is accountable for about a third of the inflation rate because of the effect on the price of imported goods, particularly food.

On the other hand, it has helped the economy (and consequently the Liberal Party) by making Canadian goods more competitive at home and abroad. Sharply rising exports help explain the reason that Canadian pulp and paper, steel and textile mills are operating at close to capacity.

Some economic and social factors continue to work against Mr. Trudeau. A generally high standard of living also keeps expectations high.

In Toronto and Ottawa there have been demonstrations against increases in the price of imported wines. A Toronto newspaper, in a study of the impact of inflation, quoted a man as saying that his wife had to work so that, among other things, he could keep up his membership in a golf club.

Skilled factory jobs are going begging because young people would rather keep their hands clean in scarcer white-collar jobs. A kind of middle-class revolt against big, meddlesome government and high taxes has given campaign ammunition to the Conservatives, whose leader, Joe Clark, has promised billions of dollars in tax concessions which, if applied, would increase the federal deficit.

Structural problems have bedeviled this administration, as they will future ones. The effects of low productivity and high labor costs have been masked somewhat by the way the cheapened dollar has kept export prices down and the price of competitive imported goods up. Restructuring and modernization are only beginning in such mainstays as forest-product industries, the textile and clothing industries and shipbuilding.

There is almost universal condemnation of the low level of original research and development despite increased governmental assistance and fiscal incentives.

According to a special committee that has just reported to the Ministry of Energy, Science and Technology, *the government will have to* triple spending if research and development are to reach the official goal of 1.5 percent of gross domestic product by 1983.

The lack of homegrown technology is closely linked with perhaps the dominant characteristic of the economy — that it is largely controlled by and dependent on the United States.

More than two-thirds of Canadian exports go to the United States, which furnishes about the same proportion of Canada's imports. The Canadian government can never make a statement on prospects without referring to what it thinks may happen in the United States. Financial control of about two-thirds of manufacturing and mining by U.S. concerns has meant less opportunity for original technology and domestic transformation of raw materials.

Although this situation is a constant source of unease in Canada, it has been little talked about in the campaign except by the socialist-minded New Democratic Party, which has offered a nationalistic industrial strategy based on domestic control and exploitation of resources. Such thinking has led the Quebec nationalists and their left-of-center government to decide to take over control of the Asbestos Corp. from its U.S. owner, General Dynamics.

Neither of the major national parties is prepared to go to such extremes, however; whichever wins, it can be expected not to upset the U.S. connection in any basic way.



United Press International

Prime Minister Trudeau flashes frisbee form this week while waiting to board campaign plane in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Uganda Forces Seize Bridge Near Last Amin Strongholds

KAMPALA, Uganda, May 17 (AP) — Tanzanian and Ugandan government forces have captured the Nile River bridge at Karuma Falls, opening to direct attack the last strongholds of deposed President Idi Amin, Tanzanian military sources said today.

The sources said that 12 soldiers loyal to Marshal Amin and 3 Tanzanians were killed in fighting for the bridge. Six Tanzanian soldiers were reported wounded and a Tanzanian tank was destroyed.

Karuma Falls is 75 kilometers west of Lira, which was taken on Tuesday from Amin loyalists. The falls are 60 kilometers south of Gulu, the Tanzanians' next target, where about 100 Italian Roman Catholic missionaries were reported stranded two weeks ago.

The Karuma Falls bridge is one of three bridges across the Nile, which roughly divides Uganda into eastern and western halves. The destruction of the bridge by Marshal Amin's soldiers could have slowed significantly the Tanzanian advance into northwestern Uganda.

Missionaries

Besides Gulu, Arua, Marshal Amin's native town, is the only important community held by the former leader's forces. Gulu reportedly was evacuated by civilians and looted by soldiers two weeks ago, but travelers from the north said that the missionaries were under protective guard at a church and hospital on the edge of town.

Marshal Amin's soldiers were reported to have carried out widespread reprisals against civilians in the north since Kampala fell last month to units fighting for the provisional government of President Youssef Lule.

Sixty-five of Marshal Amin's soldiers were reported killed and 15 captured on Tuesday at Lira, as about 300 tried to escape the Tanzanians by going north.

U.S. Man Guilty In Airline Theft

NEW YORK, May 17 (UPI) — Louis Werner, found guilty here yesterday of robbery and conspiracy in a $5.8-million Lufthansa Airlines robbery, the largest cash holdup in U.S. history, could be sentenced to as many as 50 years in prison.

None of the $5 million in untraceable cash or $850,000 in jewels taken by six armed, masked men from Lufthansa's cargo hangar at Kennedy Airport last Dec. 11 has been recovered. No sentencing date has been set, and Werner, who supplied information to the robbers, is being held in $1-million bail.

Werner, a former Lufthansa cargo clerk and the only suspect charged in the case, was also convicted of stealing $22,000 in foreign currency from the airline in 1976. His lawyer said that he would appeal.

Aide at HEW Resigns

WASHINGTON, May 17 (UPI) — Hale Champion, undersecretary of Health, Education and Welfare, resigned yesterday to return to Harvard University, where he once was a vice president for finance. His departure will be effective June 30.

News Analysis

Senate Vote Imperils Carter Africa Plan

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, May 17 (WP) — Adrift six months without anchor or motor, President Carter's southern Africa policy appears to be in danger of capsizing after the call by 75 senators for an end to economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

Tuesday's enormous margin of victory for a "sense of the Congress" resolution that, in effect, rewards the government being formed by Bishop Abel Muzorewa and his white political partners in Salisbury hit the administration with the force of a tidal wave yesterday.

Official comment was sparse and unrevealing, and senior officials offered no background views of the defeat.

The vote backs Mr. Carter farther onto the shoals of his Rhodesia dilemma — one that involves not only his Africa policy, but also his hopes for reelection, his own sense of racial justice, and his willingness to exert strong leadership on an issue that the Senate has sought to predetermine for him.

Important Shift

As part of an almost imperceptible but important shift on Rhodesia in recent months, the administration has left leadership on the issue to members of Congress, and the results of that strategy were evident in the 75-19 vote for the resolution authored by Sen. Richard Schweiker, R-Pa.

The administration had counted on Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., and Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, to provide crucial support for a floor effort to buy more time for the president, but both voted for the Schweiker resolution.

Sen. Byrd, the Senate majority leader, appeared to have been outmaneuvered in a series of confusing parliamentary moves that led to the vote. Sen. Church, a liberal who established his national reputation by taking on multinational corporations and the CIA, expects a tough reelection campaign next year and has reduced his involvement in controversial issues.

The Schweiker resolution has no binding effect and is unlikely to be acted upon in its present form by the House. But it has now become the political yardstick by which Mr. Carter's own determination on sanctions will be measured when it is issued next month.

Under legislation enacted last year, Mr. Carter must lift sanctions if he determines that a government has been installed in Rhodesia by free and fair elections and has made a genuine effort to negotiate an end to that country's escalating guerrilla war.

The White House press secretary, Jody Powell, declined to discuss the Senate vote in detail, and State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said little beyond "noting" the Senate action.

But the size of the vote stunned and disheartened State Department legislative and Africa specialists, and evoked immediate anger from black groups that oppose recognizing the election.

Getting Congress to reimpose sanctions after a five-year breach under the Nixon and Ford administratons was one of Mr. Carter's first moves in 1977. It signaled a bold new activist policy in southern Africa, where the administration went to work seeking negotiated settlements in Rhodesia and South-West Africa (Namibia).

The clear lines of that policy began to blur last autumn when Secretary of State Cyrus Vance went to Pretoria for what was intended to be a decisive meeting with the new South African government over the proposed UN-supervised settlement in Namibia.

U.S. officials let it be known before the trip that failure in Pretoria would inevitably lead to limited sanctions against South Africa. Mr. Vance, however, stressed chances for cooperation rather than confrontation on his visit, and he appealed to African nations not to seek sanctions when the visit failed to produce concrete results.

The South Africans have refused to abandon their internal settlement and have kept negotiations stalemated without eliciting any sharp reaction from the United Nations or the United States. The South Africans appear to feel they have called an American bluff, and are gearing up to provide increased support to Bishop Muzorewa in Rhodesia.

Britain Delays Decision

LONDON, May 17 (UPI) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative administration has decided to take no action on recognizing the new government in Rhodesia or on lifting economic sanctions until after the Commonwealth meeting at Lusaka, Zambia, in August, government officials said today.

Lord Boyd, a former Conservative minister appointed by Mrs. Thatcher to head a Conservative delegation to monitor the Rhodesian election, submitted his report today. Although it has not been published, government sources said that it found that the elections were held with a degree of fairness and freedom that would justify recognition of the new Salisbury regime.

South African Squatters Await Permament Homes

By John F. Burns

CAPE TOWN (NYT) — The bulldozer that arrives at dawn to smash black people's shanties at the Crossroads squatter camp is now no more than a monster in a teacher's collection of drawings by the squatters' children.

A year ago, bulldozers obliterated three neighboring shantytowns and the South African government had notified 20,000 Crossroads residents that their camp, the largest of all, would be next. Following a policy central to its apartheid doctrine, the authorities had planned to force the squatters to leave their jobs, homes and schools for the uncertainties of a distant tribal region marked by poverty and malnutrition.

Today, their future is brighter. With assistance from a sympathetic government minister, an international outcry over their plight and a loan of almost $9 million from a U.S. bank, the squatters are awaiting the construction of permanent brick homes only a couple of miles across the windswept sandflats from their shacks.

Equity Pledged

A truculent bureaucracy could still administer the understanding reached between the squatters and the sympathetic new minister of black affairs, Piet Koornhof, in a way that would abort the plan. But Mr. Koornhof, calling the decision to build new homes for the squatters humane and equitable, has pledged to oversee the officials' selections to insure that the maximum number of squatters are relocated.

Under arrangements announced last month, 2,575 four-room brick houses of a design superior to those normally provided for urban blacks will be built between two of Cape Town's black townships, Guguletu and Nyanga. The Urban Foundation, a businessmen's group, has obtained a $8.9-million loan from Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. and offered a total of $7.7 million to pay for the building of the new settlement, already called New Crossroads.

For the squatters, a snare in the project is the government's stipulation that only those families deemed to be economically viable can qualify for the new homes. The definition is expected to cover thousands now regarded as illegal residents, including workers who came from the tribal areas without formal contracts, men running their own grocery stores, garages and other informal businesses at Crossroads, and their wives and children.

But Mr. Koornhof's proposals will exclude "criminals," "vagrants" and "those with no visible and legitimate means of support," categories that could be used to exclude squatters who have survived in the camp for several years. When the existing camp is demolished after the new homes are built, those excluded would be removed to the tribal homelands.

It will be months before the sifting process is completed, and the potential for trouble in the meantime is considerable. Members of the squatters' committee insist that they will stick to the position that they have adopted through every showdown with the government since the settlement sprang up in 1974 — that they will not allow their community to be divided, with some people shipped to the Transkei tribal homeland.

Black Declines Advisory Post

JOHANNESBURG, May 17 (AP) — A key black leader has rejected an invitation to serve on a new government committee investigating the status of urban blacks.

Dr. Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto 10, said this week that his participation on the committee would mean that he accepted apartheid. His decision was seen as a blow to efforts by Mr. Koornhof to establish an official working relationship with black leaders.

The Soweto 10 is the unofficial city council for the black area known as Soweto.

Senate Approves Aid for Veterans

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP) — The Senate yesterday approved a bill authorizing a counseling program for about 2.5 million Vietnam War veterans who are having trouble coping in civilian life.

The legislation also authorizes payments for alcohol and drug treatment for veterans in some community-based centers. According to the Veterans Administration, more than 30 percent of the 8.7 million Vietnam veterans are having serious problems in adjusting to civilian life.

The provisions were part of a bill authorizing $204.1 million for veterans' health care programs through 1984. The legislation, passed on a voice vote, goes to the House.

Bokassa Official Denies Slaying Schoolchildren

PARIS, May 17 (UPI) — The Central African Empire denied as "fantastic" charges by Amnesty International that Emperor Bokassa I's troops killed between 80 and 100 schoolboys for rioting against a decree requiring students to wear uniforms.

The charges, supported by press and diplomatic reports reaching Paris, said the victims were 8 to 16 years old and were killed by being jammed into airless cells or beaten and stabbed to death with bayonets, whips and nail-studded clubs.

Central African Premier Henri Maidou said in a statement transmitted by the national press agency that he was astonished that Amnesty, a London-based human rights group, did not send an investigative team, "preferring to credit fantastic charges without any foundation."

Mr. Maidou said, "If, in fact, arrests were made during the demonstrations of last April 18, the 50 or so students and pupils apprehended, all of them over 16, were freed April 20 by order of his majesty the emperor." He said other students fled across the river to Zaire and this could explain reports that they were missing after the riots.

"It should be noted that some other demonstrators, about 140, in order to escape police checks, went to the Zaire village of Zongo across the Ubangi river from Bangui [the Central African capital]," Mr. Maidou said. "The Central African government asked the students to rejoin their families and this was done."

U.S. Denies Envoy Report

WASHINGTON, May 17 (UPI) — The State Department issued a denial yesterday of a report that Arthur Hartman, the U.S. ambassador to France, and Walter Stoessel Jr., the ambassador to West Germany, were expected to be replaced.

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Bell System

Obituary

A. Philip Randolph, Founded First Major Black Union in U.S.

By J.Y. Smith

NEW YORK, May 17 (WP) — A. Philip Randolph, 90, founder of the first major black labor union in the United States and an important figure in the civil rights movement, died yesterday at his home in New York City.

The cause of death was not disclosed, but Mr. Randolph had suffered ailments and high blood pressure.

Mr. Randolph was one of the most original and effective advocates of racial equality in the United States in modern times. At a time when U.S. society was almost entirely segregated, he was the first to use economic power to better the lot of blacks. He began in one of the few industries to which blacks were relegated and in which they could make their economic power felt.

In 1925, he organized the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. It was the first black union granted a charter by the American Federation of Labor. In 1957, he became a vice president of the AFL-CIO.

His horizons were broader than the union he founded. He was a major force in opening war industries in World War II to black workers and in persuading President Harry S Truman to end segregation in the armed services, after the draft was reinstituted in 1948 during the first days of the Cold War.

He was an organizer of no less than five marches on Washington, including the huge demonstration led by the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King in August, 1963. That march was a factor in the passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. The legislation outlawed discrimination in public places of accommodation, employment and unions.

It thus embodied the goals for which Mr. Randolph strived for most of his life.

Among his other concerns was segregation in the nation's school systems, and his death occurred on the eve of the 25th anniversary of the U.S. Supreme Court's historic decision in the Brown vs. Board of Education case, which outlawed the separate-but-equal standard that had prevailed in many of the nation's public school systems.

The 1963 march was the last in which Mr. Randolph played a role. The first was in 1941, and its purpose was to persuade President Franklin D. Roosevelt to end discrimination against black workers in war industries. The president acted and the march proved unnecessary.

Peaceful Means

A guiding principle throughout Mr. Randolph's life was the achievement of change through peaceful means. Some civil rights leaders of the militant 1960s criticized him for his patience and his willingness to go forward slowly, but he never abandoned his faith in these tactics.

In a 1973 interview, he said he drew his inspiration from Mahatma Gandhi, the Indian leader who employed civil disobedience to attain his country's independence from Britain.

Another influence in his life, he said, was the example of his father, a minister in Florida.

"My father was happy about my nonviolence stand," he said. "He didn't want to feel that his son was going around the country urging black people to rise up against white people and use physical force."

Mr. Randolph planned the 1963 march with Bayard Rustin, now head of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, an organization devoted to increasing voter registration among blacks and helping to improve economic opportunities for them, particularly at the management level.

In announcing Mr. Randolph's death, Mr. Rustin said, "No other living American has done more to seek justice for all the poor, the working classes and the minorities in our society and around the world than has A. Philip Randolph."

Asa Philip Randolph was born on April 15, 1889, in Crescent City, Fla. His father, James William Randolph, supplemented the small income he derived from his preaching in the African Methodist Church by working as a tailor. His son contributed to the family income by working in a grocery.

After finishing high school in Jacksonville, Fla., the young Randolph moved to New York City. He became an elevator operator and eventually a porter on a railroad. He was fired for his early efforts to organize his fellow workers.

In 1917, Mr. Randolph organized a small group of elevator operators. He began his work among railroad porters in 1925, when he became convinced that the Pullman Co. was exploiting a large group of black workers.

The Pullman Co. fought back. Many porters lost their jobs for joining the nascent labor organization. When Mr. Randolph threatened a strike, other railroad unions refused to support the Sleeping Car Porters.

Success did not come until after the passage of the Railroad Labor Act in 1934. In 1937, Mr. Randolph signed a contract with the Pullman Co. He resigned as president of the union he had founded in 1968.



A. Philip Randolph

NYT

GAO Finds Fault in Tests For Federal Employment

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP) — Two major written tests for government jobs screen out black applicants at a much higher rate than whites, according to a General Accounting Office study released yesterday.

The study said that this meant that the government's equal employment goals were threatened. While stopping short of characterizing the tests as discriminatory, the agency said that new methods of selecting employees should be developed to insure that applicants have an equal chance.

The GAO, the auditing and investigative arm of Congress, found that whites and members of minority groups "other" than blacks scored higher than blacks on the Professional and Administrative Career Examination, known as PACE, and on the Junior Federal Assistant test.

An analysis of PACE scores found that 58 percent of the white applicants passed the test against 12 percent of the blacks. Fifty-six percent of the "other" racial minorities passed. Sixteen percent of the white applicants compiled a score of 90 or better on the test, which meant that they had a chance of getting a job. Only 0.2 percent of the black applicants scored that high, and 14 percent of the other racial minorities.

The PACE is the exam on which the Office of Personnel Management has done the most research. That office said that there was a correas a correlation between test performance and job performance, the GAO said.

Blacks did somewhat better on the Juni Assistant test, with 5 percent scoring high enough for a chance at a job, the report said. Fifteen percent of whites were in that category.

Giscard Goes to Rwanda

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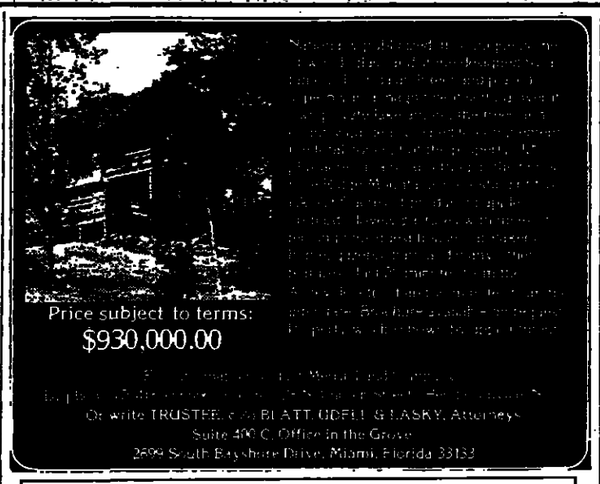
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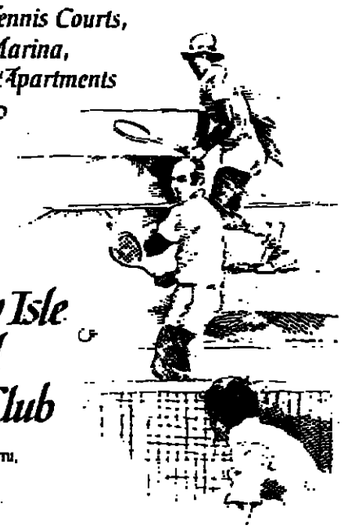
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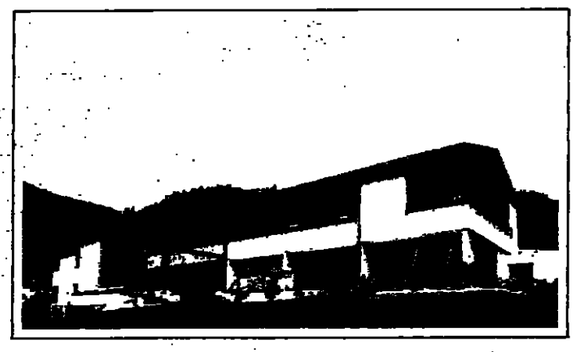
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It would not be feasible to attempt a full description of the house in this brief space. So I have written a detailed letter about it, together with captions for eighteen large, full-color photographs. I will be glad to send all of this to you if you are seriously interested and tell me so on your personal or business stationery.

Meantime, here are just a few highlights, to give you a general idea:

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Friday, May 18, 1979

Breeding Nuclear Danger

If you are worried about the nuclear plants now in use, wait till you see their planned successor, the breeder reactor. It could provide practically unlimited energy — but at the risk of a truly devastating accident and a faster spread of nuclear weapons. President Carter has wisely tried to scuttle the proposed Clinch River breeder reactor, a demonstration plant designed to speed early commercialization of breeder technology. But Congress refuses to let the project die. That seems especially reckless in the wake of Three Mile Island. The nation is just beginning to reassess the safety of existing reactors. This is no time to plunge into new technologies that are, in the president's words, "potentially dangerous, unproven and unnecessary."

The breeder reactor is undeniably attractive as a future energy source. The uranium used to fuel current reactors will run out before many decades pass. But the breeder could extract 70 times more energy from a given amount of uranium, enough to provide electricity for thousands of years. Small wonder that proponents believe it might surpass solar, geothermal or fusion power as a long-term energy source.

But the breeder has two serious drawbacks. The type now favored by virtually all nuclear nations requires the use of plutonium — and that can also be made into atomic bombs. A typical breeder every year would produce enough material for 25 bombs; non-nuclear nations, or terrorists, might be able to divert enough to make a weapon.

The second drawback is safety. Several studies suggest that accidents are less likely to occur in breeders and would release less radioactivity than accidents in conventional reactors. But the worst breeder accident would be a true disaster, releasing much more radioactivity. Unlike conventional reactors, the breeder could actually suffer a low-grade nuclear explosion — not nearly as powerful as a bomb, but arguably potent enough to rupture the protective containment and allow dangerous material to escape.

However remote this possibility, there have already been two disturbing accidents. In 1955, an experimental breeder in Idaho suffered a core meltdown; and in 1966, a commercial breeder in Detroit suffered a partial core meltdown while operating, fortunately, at a fraction of full power.

The proposed Clinch River breeder is a particularly bad one, small and technically outdated. Even Edward Teller, a staunch supporter of nuclear power, calls the plant "obsolete before it has been started." It is also judged less safe than a competing design in coping with disruptive accidents. And the continued reliance on plutonium would undercut Carter's courageous, if uphill, struggle against nuclear proliferation.

A strong research program on advanced reactors remains essential — should breeders some day be needed. The president already proposes spending more than half a billion for that purpose. But the rush toward demonstration plants and commercialization of breeder technology should be slowed. That would delay any wide reliance on breeders until well into the next century. It might also allow other nations to get still further ahead in breeder development.

But the risks of delay are worth taking. The need for the breeder is receding as the growth of conventional nuclear power slows and estimates of uranium resources rise. And by plunging ahead, the nation might lock itself into an inferior technology before exploring better and safer alternatives. At this point, as the anti-nuclear T-shirts warn: "The only safe breeder is a rabbit."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



'Schlesinger Here — What Can I Do for You Today?'

Other U.S. Opinion

SALT's Principal Advantage

The principal advantage for the United States in the SALT pact was expressed by President Carter in letters to the 100 senators. He said he hoped the national judgment will emerge "that the United States is more secure with this treaty than without it and that SALT-2 will reduce the danger of war."

The main problem we see in SALT-2 lies in the question of verification. The United States cannot afford to be anything other than equal in nuclear capabilities, and we are not yet convinced the United States can be reasonably certain the Soviets are abiding by the agreement.

The goals of SALT-2 are supported by the vast majority of Americans and the Senate should heed the advice of Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., to debate the issues in a spirit of cooperation and flexibility.

We join those who yearn for progress toward a peaceful world. Pending the hearings on the details of SALT-2, we lean toward recommending its approval. The verification question must be faced squarely, however, before the Senate votes on this historic document.

— From the Dallas Times-Herald.

Challenging Choice

It has taken three administrations and seven years to complete the draft of a second treaty limiting strategic arms. Now the SALT-2 treaty moves to its sternest test. And the United States Senate is confronted with its most challenging choice in years.

The debate in the Senate will be useful if it helps educate the American public on the details of the truly gigantic arsenals held on each side. These arsenals will not be significantly diminished even with the limits imposed by the new treaty.

If there is to be meaningful quantitative limitation of strategic arms, a limit that would help reduce the danger of runaway war and inconceivable devastation, there will have to be more SALT agreements beyond the treaty now headed for the Senate.

In this context, SALT-2 must be viewed primarily as a step in the right direction. SALT-2 by itself won't change the balance of power. But it will be a clear signal to the world that we intend to keep seeking tighter controls on the greatest danger confronting mankind. A vote against SALT, however many explanations there may be about seeking the absolute safety of the United States, will be widely perceived as a vote against arms limitation.

— From the Boston Globe.

Crucial Question of Trust

Ultimately, the question of trust will be crucial to the ratification of SALT-2. While it's not necessary for us to trust the Russians to any great degree, since verification procedures have been built into the package, it is essential that we trust our own leaders.

Three presidents, representing both major parties, have been involved in the SALT-2 negotiations. If the treaty is ultimately rejected by the Senate, this nation will face its second major leadership crisis in less than a decade. And Leonid Brezhnev is visibly in decline; rejection might also aggravate the coming leadership crisis in the Soviet Union, strengthening the hand of the hawks in the Kremlin.

There will be time later to argue the pros and cons of verification, to count the warheads and calculate throw-weight, to evaluate the relative provocations presented by U.S. Cruise missiles and Soviet Backfire bombers. It goes without saying that the text of SALT-2 must be scrutinized with the utmost care — not only to make sure it says what the negotiators thought they said, but to be certain they left no unintended ambiguities. Still, for Americans, the alternatives to SALT-2 are to acept more or less permanent strategic inferiority or to spend billions playing keep-up-with-the-Russians. The final text will have to be shot through with loopholes to make either of those choices look better than ratification.

— From Newsday.

Worth Signing and Ratifying

President Carter says straight out: "We are confident that no significant violation of the treaty could take place without the United States detecting it. . . .The treaty must — and will be — verifiable from the day it is signed."

If Mr. Carter is right, then SALT-2 is worth signing and worth ratifying. For it is a means of putting a lid on the number of lethal nuclear weapons endangering Americans, Russians and all the inhabitants of the world.

Moreover, it is a set of rules that enable either side to monitor the other's obedience to the treaty limits. It makes it possible to keep track of what the Soviets are doing, whether conforming to the treaty or doing mischief.

Without any such treaty, the United States and the Soviet Union would fall back into an uncurbed arms race, each trying to achieve a level of ungoverned overkill, not knowing what the opponents are up to.

Full, final details of the SALT-2 agreement will soon be available for scrutiny. They should be studied minutely. Our position is that an eminently fair treaty, leading toward actual reduction of strategic weapons, should be a proper result of the long, hard bargaining just completed.

— From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
May 18, 1904

ST. PETERSBURG — No illusion exists here concerning the seriousness of the situation in the war with Japan. The grim statement is generally heard that Russia today is fighting not only for her prestige in the Far East, but for her position among the nations of the world. She must win at whatever cost. The Japanese are burying thousands of Russian dead by the Yalu, and sick and wounded Russians continue to pour into the Japanese camp. Russian troops are preparing a determined defense at Liao-Yang, the soldiers reportedly singing while digging earthworks.

Fifty Years Ago
May 18, 1929

PHILADELPHIA — "Scarface Al" Capone, notorious Chicago racketeer and gang leader, is to know for the first time in his eventful career as a bad man, how it feels to view life from behind prison bars. He was arrested here last night in accompany with his bodyguard, on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. This morning the two were sentenced to serve a year in the county prison. It had been expected that Capone would fight the charges, and for that he had brought in a battery of high-priced legal talent, but after a discussion with the judge Capone simply pleaded guilty.

American System Worked

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON — One of the transforming events in American history occurred 25 years ago. The decision of the Supreme Court in Brown vs. Board of Education has changed the American landscape to an extent unanticipated even in the drama of that time.

It is hard to remember, now, what this country was like before May 17, 1954. More than a third of America's public schools were segregated by law. And not just schools: In the Southern and border states black men and women and children were kept out of "white" hospitals and parks and beaches and restaurants. Interracial marriage was forbidden. In the Deep South, law and brutal force kept blacks from voting.

Washington, D.C., was as segregated a town then as Pretoria, South Africa, is today. When I first came here, in 1950, no black person could enter a theater, or sit at a lunch counter in downtown Washington, or try on clothes in a department store. Schools were separate and unequal. The United States had fought World War II with strictly segregated armed forces.

Nor was the North an exemplar of racial justice. There were no black salespersons in Macy's then, or black tellers in banks. In the great cities of the North it was just about impossible for a black family to rent an apartment outside of Harlem. There were few if any notable black politicians or journalists or members of corporate boards.

Opposite Course

Suppose, in 1954, the decision had gone the other way. Suppose the Supreme Court had said that the Constitution allowed governments in America to keep citizens apart on account of their color — allowed blacks to be confined in ghettos, to be excluded from most decent public facilities, to be branded effectively a subject race. Could we have lived with such a constitutional judgment?

No, the idea of a decision legitimizing racial segregation seems unimaginable. But we must not slip into thinking that it was easy for the court to decide as it did in 1954. In the circumstances of that time it took vision and courage on the part of the justices to reach the unambiguous judgment they did, and most of all to do so unanimously.

What the judges did was to interpret the open-ended words of the Constitution — "the equal protection of the laws" — in terms of the understanding of our day. In 1896, when the court found segregation lawful, it said that there was nothing unfriendly or invidious in the practice unless Negroes "chose to put that construction upon it." After Hitler it was not possible to pretend that racism was benevolent.

It took years of struggle and suffering to enforce the school decision. But in time not just schools but the whole attitude of Southern whites changed. Today the South is often called the most integrated part of the country. The legal and social change there has been the most sweeping accomplished peacefully, by law, anywhere in the world in these decades.

The moral momentum of the Court's decision led to the first civil rights legislation in 80 years. Southern blacks finally could vote; that changed the area's politics and ended its separation from the national political mainstream. Without Brown and the changes that flowed from it, a Georgia governor could not conceivably have succeeded in national politics.

Whites Freed Too

To say that is to indicate another fundamental consequence of the decision. It liberated not just blacks but whites from the burdens of racism. Those who control a racist society are injured, too — their values distorted, their sensibilities blunted, their energy so often given over to maintaining their supremacy.

Of course paradise has not arrived. Black Americans continue to suffer economically and in innumerable ways compared to whites — especially in the cities of the North and West. The legacy of those centuries of slavery, discrimination and blindness will not disappear without much more effort.

But no sensible American would want to go back to things as they were before 1954. There was a telling comment the other day by James Jackson Kilpatrick, the columnist, who as a Virginia editor in the 1950s and 1960s was a leading critic of the school decision. He still disagreed with its legal reasoning, he said, but its "moral force" had freed the South from a "prison of law and custom."

Finally, the decision changed the position of the United States in the world. If compelled segregation were still the law of the land, this country could hardly make concern for human rights an outspoken part of its foreign policy.

For Americans and people abroad, a crucial fact is that change came through the legal system. A noted Indian lawyer, Soli Sorabjee, told the NAACP Legal Defense Fund at a commemoration of the decision: "In my country many people were cynical about the usefulness of laws and constitutions. But Brown enhanced their faith in the judicial process: in the rule of law."

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Letters

Oily Zeitgeist

The other day, while I was at lunch with several colleagues, the conversation turned to current events in Iran. I commented that what we are witnessing there closely parallels France's Reign of Terror (1793-94), with Ayatollah Khomeini in the Robespierre role; and that the former might well end as the latter had.

Following a momentary silence, one of my companions smiled and shrugged.

"Well," he said, "just so they don't blow up the oil wells."

Zeitgeist: spirit of the times.

JASON BRULE.
Madrid.

A-Power Overrated

Your article on the meeting of OECD environment ministers (IHT, May 8) made the common mistake of confusing "electricity" and "energy." In so doing, it greatly overstated nuclear power's contribution to running an advanced industrial economy. In terms of useful energy delivered to the consumer (be it electricity to the house or gasoline to the automobile) nuclear power's contribution in both Britain and the United States is little more than 2 percent.

DAVID SATTERTHWAITE.
London.

Fetus Forgotten

Mary Blume's two articles (IHT, April 24-25) served a good purpose in reminding us of the anguish and hardship of many women when faced with the prospect of children they do not want. But why the total disregard of the fetus's point of view? After reading the articles I looked at a picture of six unborn children killed under the 1967 Abortion Act of Great Britain. The youngest was of about 8 weeks gestation, the oldest, of about 25. To me they all look human. Mary Blume and the women she described think that they are not. She and they are entitled to their opinion. But why not give the unborn at least the courtesy of an explicit rejection? Why this conspiracy of silence against them? I do not understand. I do not understand.

JAMES SWETNAM.
Rome.

Hebe Exits Closet

Congratulations to Hebe Dorsey for "coming out of the closet" after so many years!

The "new" Hebe revealed by the article on the marvelous dinner party at the Sept. followed by the nonevent in Trouville, is the Hebe we always knew and loved.

I am glad the editors of IHT have also finally seen the light.

ROBERT H. KENMORE.
Fontainebleau, France.

Defections at NSC

Water Reaches Top Of Situation Room

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "When the water reaches the upper level," FDR's Navy secretary, Claude Swanson, used to say, "follow the rats."

At the National Security Council — that center of White House decision-making on foreign affairs and defense policy, where Henry Kissinger once ruled and Zbigniew Brzezinski now reigns — staff members have taken that jocular advice to heart. Time was, an NSC job was the most coveted in Washington; not anymore.

Samuel Hoskinson, a CIA veteran responsible for evaluating the intelligence on which policy is based, jolted Zbig May 16 by announcing he was leaving to join John Connally's campaign for president.

William Quandt, the Arabist academic whose pro-Palestinian tilt led the Carter men up their "comprehensive" blind alley for so long in the Middle East, quit suddenly this week; he will sojourn in the Brookings Institution and, I presume, will write a book complaining about how hard it is for presidents to pressure Israel as elections draw near.

Honcha Quits

These defections come on top of the other recent resignations: Jessica Tuchman Mathews, the honcha on "global issues" — those promises Carter now finds awkward about human rights, nuclear non-proliferation and arms transfers — quit last month; Rick Inderfurth, Zbig's line to Sen. McGovern, quit to go to work for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Michael Oksenberg, architect of the Taiwan sellout, has quit several times and may one day leave.

Trying to cope, Zbig has switched David Hunter, his line to Sen. Kennedy and until now in charge of Europe, to cover Quandt's Middle East assignments. The European slot is now unfilled. Brzezinski is also searching for a CIA man he can trust, and for somebody not too pushy to appear to fill the human rights job.

In all, it presents a picture of a staff in disarray. The defections and low morale are best explained by the judgment of the world's most prestigious think tank, London's Institute for Strategic Studies, which has just assailed Carter's foreign policy because it "often lacks centralized means of translating differences of opinion into coherent policy."

That is what the NSC is supposed to do. The incoherence, and the staff dispiritedness that flows from it, comes from the president's inability to give a shape to his foreign policy. Within his own staff, he is trying to please left and right, softs and hards; the result is interminable internal squabbling.

A case in point is the proposed charter for our intelligence syste How much civil liberty should jeopardized for national securi That's a difficult dilemma that mands administration soul-sear ing, an NSC decision paper, a pr idential decision and a united-fr approach to Congress.

But consider what has happen Brzezinski's chief deputy is Da Aaron, whose political clout flo directly from his former boss, V President Mondale. As a senat Mondale's central concern was curtailment of America's inte gence agencies.

On an overseas trip last mon Mondale was informed that Att ney General Griffin Bell was longer interested in legislation g erning FBI infiltration of subv sive organizations. He cabled D vid Aaron to straighten out AG., and — at 9:15 a.m. on Ap 17, in a meeting of the NSC Spec Coordinating Committee in the S uation Room of the White Ho — Aaron, in a brusque and ab sive manner, did just that.

Buzzsaw Cuts

He stepped into a buzzsa Messrs. Bell and Mondale ha been scrapping for a year on proposed CIA-FBI restrictio with Aaron subtly supporting Mo dale to the dismay of NSC staffe After spelling out just what limit charter legislation he would ba the attorney general — "bristlin as several of those present scribed him — said pointedly: work for the president, not for t vice president."

Aaron reddened, stated "so I," then disengaged. He la rewrote a "decision memorandu to the president about cou terespionage restrictions, slanting Mondale's way, but Preside Carter put his check mark next the option most objectionable civil libertarians like me — "wit out warrant, AG approval" — a Bell had won.

Although Aaron insists, "I ha fully supported the president's p sition after his decision," the fact that the vice president and "unofficial spokesman" — FA Schwarz, the New York lawyer w worked with Mondale on the CI committee — have been fighti against the Carter decision in t Senate.

So the president's "decision," u dercut from within, becomes no d cision at all. Like the order to t carrier Constellation, during t Iranian crisis, to steam in silly c cles in the South China Sea, th latest episode is another example dithering at the top. Constant fli flopping disheartens a staff: members get the feeling that t water has reached the upper lev and they cannot be blamed for t urge to abandon ship.

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Turner Stuns SALT Sellers

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON — On the eve of a historic Senate debate, President Carter's SALT-2 treaty has been jolted from an unexpected source — proposed testimony by the CIA director, Adm. Stansfield Turner, making clear that Russia can indeed cheat on the treaty.

That was not at all what the president had in mind when he ordered Turner to prepare testimony bringing the CIA into line on the new strategic arms limitation treaty. He wanted Turner to back Carter's own statement that the treaty "will be verifiable from the first day it is signed."

Turner's voluminous brief, still secret, has stunned the White House by sharply disagreeing with the president. Examining various "cheating scenarios" that the Kremlin is likely to attempt, Turner points out one way after another Moscow could violate provisions of the treaty. "The way Turner makes his case," one of the few officials who have seen his brief told us, "it looks like the treaty can't really be enforced at all."

That suggests a Washington backstage drama rich in its ironies and nuances. No CIA director has been more criticized outside the agency or more unpopular in it than Stan Turner. His old dreams of becoming chief of naval operations or even chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff are shattered. He has kept his job because of loyal support from Jimmy Carter, his old classmate at Annapolis.

It was naturally taken as a matter of course in this town that Turner would play Carter's SALT tune without a single errant note. If instead he pursues his present course, in the face of possible pressure from the president, it will be a remarkable valedictory for a career officer whose career has reached dead end.

The first sign of Turner's inclination occurred when his secret April 10 testimony to the Senate Intelligence Committee was leaked a week later. Presidential aides were mortified by Turner's statement that full recovery of U.S. ability to monitor Soviet missile telemetry could take up to four years after the loss of the Iranian stations.

The reaction by Carter aides was apoplexy, not because they viewed Turner as a rebel in their midst but because they considered him too dumb to know any better. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown hurriedly issued a public statement that Soviet compliance could be verified "adequately" in about a year. Carter aides peddled it hard to the television networks to wipe out the aftertaste of the Turner leak.

The president then ordered Turner to prepare his brief for the Senate, assuming he would make amends for his leaked April 10 indiscretion. What the director of central intelligence has prepared will, if ever actually read by senators, be a grievous blow to Carter's hopes of ratifying an unamended SALT-2. The brief is an elaborate series of charts and graphs matching each provision of the treaty with the following: the "monitoring task" of the CIA; the "monitorin system" available; the "confi dence" the U.S. could place in for ing Soviet compliance.

Some of these violation attempt could be quickly discovered an stopped; some might be disco ered; still others could prove irr sistible to the Russians, eve though they would run the risk discovery, on grounds that the ga from cheating would outweigh th loss of being found out.

Unhappy at Leak

In short, Turner's brief is drama ically at variance with Carter's ver fication pledge.

That has stunned the administra tion's SALT sellers, but it conform to the way Turner regards himse in what could be his last great se vice in public life. He was made u happy not only by the leaking his April 10 testimony but by Se retary Brown's rebuttal. He fee the administration should handl such highly classified matters private, free of political salesman ship.

Turner also has left a strong im pression that he does not regard hi role as a seller of SALT. He sees part for himself in pushing the ate, either for or against the tr

Will the president (or more one of the president's men, cons ering Carter's aversion to confron tation) lean on Turner hard enoug to drastically amend his brief? I such pressure is applied, the admi ral's friends predict, he may resign Turner is determined in his las stand to be neither a purveyor no a detractor of SALT, and that is th worst kind of news for the Whit House.

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Music

'Average White Band' Is a Lot More

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS, May 17 (IHT) — In the pop music business, the most elementary taste and complexity is no longer to be taken for granted. Disco disco disco. One one one ge. Pound them on the head. It's all they understand anyway. Avoid mes with more than one chord, ith upper partials in the melody, ith implied offbeats.

Conditions are also such that if our last two albums sold only three-quarters of a million copies, you have a problem. The Average White Band has this problem.

The AWB first attracted attention in 1973, backing Eric Clapton's comeback gig at the Rainbow in London. They had a smash single with "Pick Up the Pieces," which topped both British and American charts in 1974. On the point of a major breakthrough their drummer, Robbie McIntosh, died during a Los Angeles party. He was replaced by Steve Ferrone, formerly with Brian Auger's Oblivion Express.

So the Average White Band is composed now of five Scots and one Afro-Briton and is neither white nor average. They play a bubbling music built around interlocking punctuations combined with flowing, sweet R-and-B style melodies . . . a bit like the Bee Gees singing with Sly and The Family Stone. Choke-stringed guitars stutter. A saxophone wails in the upper register. The bass patterns are elaborate, and mixed loud. The bass drum is absolutely flat; the high-hat implies double time. And way on top is Hamish Stuart's extraordinarily controlled, expressive tenor and falsetto voice.

However, as a Tin Pan Alley huckster once put it: "You can't put nuance in the bank." There is pressure on the AWB to "go disco." They are not that far away, so that makes the pressure severe. A woman from their record company shook her head sadly: "It's not going so well for them. They're too good."

Too good is no good. The multiplicity of their antecedents complicates the matter. The AWB is hard to categorize, with snatches of funk, Motown, jazz and reggae. Mostly their "style" is just joyful, and watching them work, you are impressed by their exclusive concentration on making music together.

They have a new album out. "Feel No Fret," the title song, is already attracting attention. This one too will probably only be gold.

Average White Band: Paris (Le Palace) May 18; London (Drury Lane Theatre) May 25 midnight; Loch Lomond Festival, Scotland, May 27; Pink Pop Festival, Geleen, Netherlands, June 4.

* * *

Dizzy Gillespie is giving three jazz courses, June 11, 12 and 13 from 7:30 to 10:30 p.m., sponsored by the city of Paris. They will be held in the Theatre de la Porte Saint-Martin, 17 Rue Rene-Boulanger, Paris 10. Cost is 300 francs (covering all three classes) per participant, 90 francs for an auditor. Tel: 277-1550, Ext. 2052.

* * *

The Polish Jazz Society issues limited-edition albums of concerts in Poland by such names as Gil Evans, Thad Jones/Mel Lewis and Buddy Rich. (Polish Jazz Society, 20 Rutkowskiego Street, 00-020 Warsaw.)

Dance

Dual Bolshoi Attraction: Vasiliev and Plisetskaya

By David Stevens

PARIS, May 17 (IHT) — The Bolshoi Ballet has set up shop r six weeks at the Palais des ongres with a different line of erchandise than it has ever rought to the West. No "Swan ake," no "Spartacus," no 19th-entury showpieces.

The 100-member troupe in Paris a specialized contingent from the loscow theater with a double traction. One is Vladimir Vasi-v, here not only as a dancer but the choreographer of three orks. The other is Maya isetskaya, long the company's ima ballerina, but who in recent ars has been doing a lot of moon-hting. She is appearing in several orter works.

Otherwise there are Ekaterina aximova (Vasiliev's wife), the vet-an Maris Liepa and a number of tractive younger dancers. Not in aris are Yuri Grigorovich, the ar-tic director, and most of the prin-pal dancers. Whether this reflects me internal divisions in the com-ny is a matter of some specula-n.

The main Vasiliev offering was carus," a two-act ballet that spenses with the mythical story of e youth who flies too close to the n. The action is placed on an un-med Greek island in antiquity, d Icarus' ambition to fly is a me-phor for the unconventional man, e dreamer who refuses to be rthbound by convention. The ner as a hero — unusual in Soviet ms — is surrounded by his lover, ose efforts to domesticate him e in vain; her brother, the island's tatorial leader, and the head an's henchman.

Vasiliev's choreography is effective and well organized, but derivative. He gives himself plenty of bravura sequences and performs them with such irresistable vitality that when take-off time comes it seems as if he is going to manage it without stage machinery. Maximova was touching and lyrical as Eola. Vladimir Derevianko a suitably haughty Archonte, while Victor Barykin's Cleon portrayed the sycophant in stabbing, angular movements.

Sergei Slonimsky's score is colorfully orchestrated and glued to the action step by step in a crudely obvious way, but musically hollow.

On the other program, Vasiliev had two ballets created last year, one set to Mozart's Symphony No. 40, the other, "Promenades," to Rameau pieces played by an on-stage trio (all the other music was recorded). Both show the Bolshoi getting its feet wet in abstract ballet, dance set to music without a story and with only the vaguest suggestion of a program.

The problem is that Vasiliev does not show enough purely choreographic invention to begin to challenge Balanchine on his home ground. The Mozart is little more than a bland classroom exercise that begins to bore very quickly. The Rameau, with a dancers-warming-up format, is marginally more inventive but too cute by half.

That left Vasiliev and Maximova to supply most of the interest with the long pas de deux from Maurice Bejart's "Romeo and Juliet," while Plisetskaya made the most she could, with her powerful personality and fluid arms, of Bejart's mawkish and threadbare Duncan solo, "Isadora," both already familiar in Paris.

The London Stage

Royal Shakespeare's Studio 'Merchant of Venice' Called Marvel

By John Walker

LONDON, May 17 (IHT) — It is an odd fact, or maybe a reflection of a shift in dramatic attitudes, that the most successful current productions of Shakespeare are to be found in the Royal Shakespeare Company's rough-and-ready studio theaters.

Perhaps it is the nearness of the actors, who have nowhere to hide, that accounts for the extraordinary intensity of the experience. Certainly, John Barton's production of "The Merchant of Venice," first seen at the Other Place in Stratford-upon-Avon last year and now in repertory at the Warehouse in London, is a marvel.

Like "The Taming of the Shrew," and for better reasons, the play can jar on modern sensibilities. Shakespeare, after all, took advantage of the prevalent Tudor anti-Semitism, using the stereotype of Jew as alien villain. But, for once, Barton does not let Shylock overbalance the play and avoids the traps of treating him as a tragic hero or an occasion for a display of virtuoso acting.

Shylock is a villain, but not because he is a Jew. He is treated as that comic butt, a miser. Patrick Steward, in an excellent understated performance, establishes his meanness early on when, after smoking a wretchedly thin hand-rolled cigarette, he carefully puts the end back in his box of tobacco.

He is found wanting in contrast to Tubal, another Jew, who is shown as courtly, dignified and genuinely concerned at the misfortunes of others, while Shylock, shabby and down-at-the-heel, curses everyone and howls with glee at Antonio's troubles.

If Shylock is put in the right comic perspective, so are the Christian merchants, who are all young and callow, undisciplined children who throw bread rolls at one another in restaurants. And from this restoration, the play emerges as a sparkling comedy of the growth of understanding, of the necessary passage from foolishness to maturity.

The production has its flaws. Shylock's servant Lancelot Gobbo is played by Hilton McRae as a slow-witted Harpo Marx and fails to amuse. And John Nettles' frivolous Bassanio seemd lightweight beside Lisa Harrow's delightful Portia, who combined a beautiful gravity and wit.

* * *

Audiences had a word for "The French Have a Song For It" at the Piccadilly Theater: Flop. It ends its brief run on Saturday. The entertainment, in which five singers worked their way through English translations of mainly familiar French songs showed the danger of trying to inflate a mouse to the size of an elephant.

The show began as a successful pub entertainment. Restaged in one of London's largest theaters it looked lost, with Eleanor Fazan's direction growing increasingly desperate to try to disguise the show's static nature.

At one point, during a selection of revolutionary songs beginning with Francois Villon and working through the "Marseillaise" to 1968, the cast rushed round the stage striking heroic postures or waving huge flags, to unintentionally hilarious effect.

Otherwise, between songs, they busily changed costumes. The women went from one typically French little black dress to another and the men pulled berets down over one eye and shrugged their shoulders a lot.

In less grandiose surroundings and with a little more relaxation on stage, the cast, in which the strong-voiced Helen Shapiro was notable, might have done justice to their talents and some outstanding songs.

Cannes

'Boardwalk' Is Among the Fringe Raisins in the Festival Cake

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

CANNES, May 17 (IHT) — The Cannes festival, as is customary with film festivals, is absurdly over-programmed. Only between 3 and 8:30 a.m. do the projectors cease to grind, and the official showings are not guaranteed to be the main events.

The world premiere of "Boardwalk," consummately performed and certain of popularity, took place in a side-street local cinema the other evening while the festival palace was otherwise engaged.

This "Boardwalk" of Stephen Verona is of slight size but of exceptional quality, a sentimental comedy-drama of survival in a decaying beach-front district of Brooklyn where street gangs prey on unprotected senior citizens.

It is acted with touching appeal by Lee Strasberg as an elderly Jewish cafeteria proprietor who balks at surrender to hoodlum terrorism and by Ruth Gordon as his ailing wife. Janet Leigh as their daughter and Sammy Cahn, the composer, as a doomed neighbor are strong in support.

In the fringe section was another film assured of wide success: "Spirit of the Wind." A simple, honest, absorbing biography of George Attla, an Indian from the Alaskan interior who, though severely crippled by tuberculosis, became the world champion of sled-dog racing, it is done in the documentary manner of Robert Flaherty and, in the trade terminology, is a family film.

Ralph Liddle, making his directorial debut, relates this story in a straightforward style as invigorating as the climate it depicts. Indians enact it diligently and with occasional naive humor, proving themselves superior thespians to most of their dry professional competitors.

"L'Ingorgo," delivered by the usually satisfying Luigi Comencini as an Italian entry, may be suspected of being a practical joke. It is one of the most tiresome movies ever seen and its mere premise — a two-hour traffic jam — suggests that its "author" has deliberately set out to manufacture a chef d'oeuvre of boredom.

Blocked in autos on a main Italian road are Alberto Sordi, Annie Girardot, Fernando Rey, Patrick Dewaere, Marcello Mastroianni, Ugo Tognazzi and Gerard Depardieu. One wonders how these stars were recruited into such a project.

Gill Armstrong's "My Brilliant Career," representing Australia, has period charm, being based on a 1900 novel by a 16-year-old girl. Its theme, described as "still contemporary," is probably eternal: A young woman, something of a spirited rebel without means, must decide between immediate marriage or precarious liberty. Somewhat sketchy in form, its heroine is engagingly impersonated by Judy Davis and Armstrong has pictured Australian upper-crust society of the era with an amusing edge.

"Norma Rae" of Martin Ritt, a U.S. official representative, belongs to the recent spate of movies about labor unionizing of which "F.I.S.T." and "Blue Collar" are specimens. It portrays the conversion to the cause of a girl in a Southern textile mill. Sally Field as its heroine enlivens the role with her vibrant presence, but the script and its realization are pedestrian.

Miklos Jancso's lengthy and wearying phantasmagoria, "Hungarian Rhapsody," discloses again its conductor's skill as a cinematic choreographer and as a director with a keen pictorial sense for composition, but any Puszta high-school janitor would have penned a more comprehensible and truthful chronicle of what happened in his homeland between 1900 and World War II.

Jancso's "Private Vices and Public Virtues," a delirious distortion of the Mayerling tragedy, had audiences howling with laughter at an earlier Cannes festival.

"Hungarian Rhapsody" covering the career of a provincial hussar of noble blood who turns politically from right to left merits a zero in Magyar history for all its gaudy adornment. The Jancso gifts are constantly at war with its dubious conceits. His considerable talents would be better suited to film versions of Kalman's operettas or of the von Stroheim novel of Gypsy life, "Paprika."

With material of that order he could indulge his penchant for the picturesque and the exotic without donning the false whiskers of a sociology professor.

Sharps and Flats

BRUSSELS — Memphis Slim is at Pol's May 18 and 19 and Stan Getz at the Corque Royal May 22 at 8 p.m. Catherine Lara will give a concert at the Ancienne Belgique May 19 at 9 p.m.

LONDON — Cliff Richard is at the Palladium through May 26. Mother's Finest at the Rainbow May 18; on May 19 the Stylistics are at the Hammersmith Odeon and George Hamilton IV at the Royal Festival Hall. The Undertones are at the Lyceum Ballroom May 20; Georgie Fame and the Blue Flames at the Half Moon May 21; The Tubes at the Hammersmith Odeon May 21-27 and Violinski at the Venue May 23. Buddy Rich and his orchestra are appearing nightly at Ronnie Scott's.

GENEVA — Bobby Durham and Gerald Price open for one week at the Popcorn Club May 21.

MUNICH — The Lee College Jazz Band will be at the Amerikahaus May 21 at 8 p.m. and Frankie Miller at the Schwaebingerbraeu the following night at 8.

COPENHAGEN — Singer-pianist Lennie Bluett is appearing nightly at the Sheraton Hotel during May and June.

WEST BERLIN — Mombasa will be at the Jazzkeller May 22, 23.

ON TOUR — Lionel Hampton and his band will be in Neu Isenburg, West Germany, May 18; the following night in Utrecht, the Netherlands; the 20th in Haarlem; the 21st in Duesseldorf; the 22d in Brussels; the 23d in Ystadt, Sweden and the 24th in Kiel, West Germany.

PARIS — On May 18 the Jazz Messengers are at the Caveau de la Huchette. Clifton Chenier and his Cajun Band are at the Campagne Premiere till May 20, followed by Lavelle May 21-24. John Mayall will be at the Pavillion de Paris May 22 at 8. Dakota Staton is at the Hotel Meridien and the Delta Rhythm Boys at the Eiffel Tower. Leny Escudero, Jimmy Gourley and Sugar Blue are a few of the performers who will be appearing at the two-day MRAP "festival against racism" May 19-20 at the Hippodrome de Paris, running from 10 a.m. till midnight.

— FRANK VAN BRAKLE

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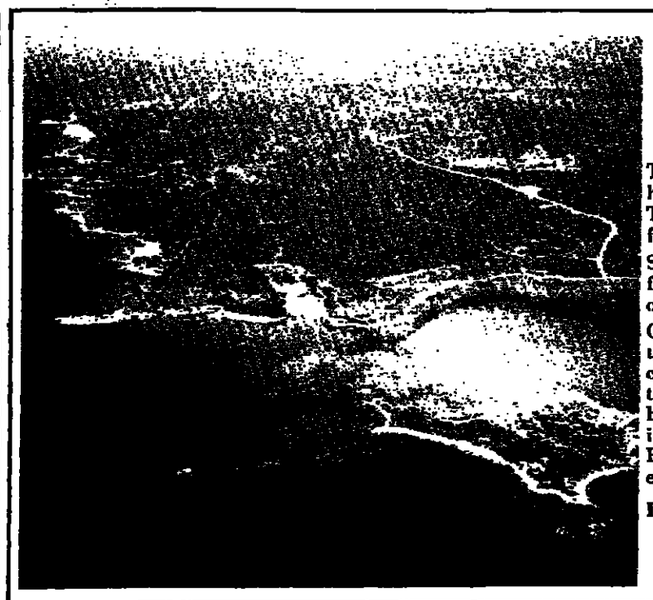
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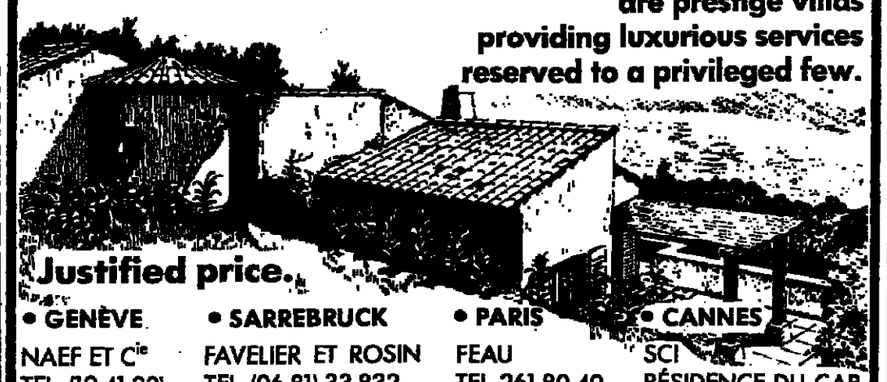
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Request for documentation

SEE PAGE 5
FOR INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE SECTION

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 17

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A-A-A —								
39½	29⅛	ACF	2.10	6.2	7	24	34	33½	34	+ ⅝
23⅝	15½	AMF	1.24	7.9	7	479	15¾	15½	15⅝	
32⅞	14¼	AM Intl	.28	1.9	6	277	15⅜	14¾	15	+ ½
14⅛	8⅞	APL	1	9.4		63	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅜
48⅝	33⅞	ARA	1.64	4.6	7	25	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+ ¼
31⅜	19⅝	ASA	1.40	5.4		448	26½	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅜
14⅞	8½	ATO	.48	4.4	5	69	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
40	29½	AbbtLb	1	3.0	13	133	33⅛	32¾	33⅛	+ ⅜
23¾	16¼	AcmeC	1.20	6.4	5	8	18¾	18½	18¾	
6¼	3⅝	AdmDg	.04	1.0	6	21	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
13	10⅝	AdaEx	1.28e	11.		9	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
8½	3⅞	AdmMI	.20e	3.9	7	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
45⅝	35⅜	AetnaLf	2.70	6.2	4	704	43⅝	42⅛	43¼	+1½
26¾	17⅝	Ahmans	1.20	5.4	4	24	22⅝	21¾	22⅛	+ ¼
4	2	Aileen				49	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
31⅞	23⅛	AirPrd	.60	2.2	9	111	27½	27⅛	27½	+ ⅜
24¾	15¼	AirbFrt	1	4.8	9	106	21	20¾	20¾	— ½
15¼	11¼	Akzona	.80	6.5	7	13	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅛
9⅞	7¾	AlaP dpf.87		11.		10	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
95	80	AlaP pf	9	11.		z100	80¼	80¼	80¼	
111	97½	AlaP pf	11	11.		z100	100	100	100	—1
86¾	72	AlaP pf8.16		11.		z100	72	72	72	
86¼	71¾	AlaP pf8.28		11.		z260	74¾	73	73	—1
17	13½	Alassco	1.40	9.8	7	15	14¾	14	14¼	+ ¼
20⅞	13½	Alaskin	.66	3.9	12	47	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅜
41	20⅜	Albany	1	2.7	10	7	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	+ ⅜
9⅝	6¼	Alberto	.36	5.1	9	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
46¾	31	Albrtsn	1.20	3.4	7	19	35½	35¼	35⅜	— ⅛
38½	26⅝	AlcanA	2	5.7	4	702	35⅝	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
31⅝	22¼	AlcoStd	1.40	5.6	5	39	25	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
9¼	5¼	Alexdr	.40	4.6	7	370	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
27	17	AlisCp	1	4.0	7	35	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅞
27⅛	26¼	AlisCp pf wi				32	26	d25⅞	25⅞	— ⅞
15	6½	AllegAir			3	867	9⅞	9¼	9¾	+ ½
29¼	18	Allg pf	1.87	8.5		8	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
19⅞	13¾	AllgLd	1.28	7.1	6	63	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅜
37½	30	AllgL pf	3	9.1		1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	21	AllgL pr2.19		10.		3	21¾	21⅝	21¾	+ ¼
19	15½	AllgPw	1.72	10.	7	253	17	16½	17	+ ⅜
15¼	14¼	AllenGp s	1	7.0	6	28	14¾	14¼	14⅜	— ¼
35	20⅞	Allergan	.60	2.1	11	40	28½	28	28	
43⅜	27⅝	AlldCh	2	6.1	7	139	32¾	32	32¾	+ ⅜
15½	9⅞	AlldMnt	.80	6.9	7	19	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
16⅝	10⅝	AlldPd	.60	3.8	18	7	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
28	20⅞	AlldStr	1.50	6.5	6	303	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅛
38⅝	27⅜	AllisCh	1.70	5.3	5	769	32⅛	31½	32⅛	+ ⅜
16⅞	11⅛	AllrAu	.60b	4.3	8	3	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
22¼	14½	AlphPr	.72a	4.1	7	14	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
56⅝	40½	Alcoa	2.40	4.5	5	322	53½	52½	53⅝	+1⅛
21	13⅛	AmlSug	1	5.9	17	23	17⅝	17	17	
55½	32⅝	Amax	2.70	5.2	9	302	52½	51½	52¼	+1
51⅝	38⅞	Amax pf	3	6.3		10	47½	47½	47½	+ ½
24⅞	14	Amcord	1.40	6.1	7	64	23	22½	22⅞	
26⅝	16¼	Amrce	1.32	5.4	6	38	24⅝	23¾	24¼	+ ⅛
42	31	Amrc pf2.60		6.6		11	39½	39¼	39½	—1¼
35⅝	23¼	AHess	1.40	3.9	6	3575	u35⅝	34¾	35½	+1⅝
77⅛	56	AHes pf3.50		4.5		174	u78	76⅝	77½	+3½
19¾	10⅞	AmAir	.40	3.3	3	762	12¼	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅜
9¼	4	AmAir wt				250	5⅛	4⅞	5¼	+ ½
22⅞	19⅛	AAir pf 2.18		11.		461	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
20½	12¾	ABakr	1.20b	8.0	7	3	15	14⅞	15	+ ¼
60¼	45½	ABrnds	4.50	7.7	7	95	58¼	57¾	58⅛	+ ⅜
28⅝	22⅛	ABrd pf1.70		6.2		6	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
32⅝	30⅝	ABrd pf2.75		8.8		615	31½	31⅜	31⅜	
32	28⅞	ABrd pf2.67		8.8		56	30½	30⅜	30½	+ ¼
43¼	32⅞	ABdcst	1.20	3.2	8	366	37½	36⅞	37⅛	+1¼
20½	13⅝	ABldM	.70	5.2	7	5	13⅝	d13½	13½	— ⅛
43⅝	34½	AmCan	2.80	7.6	6	215	37⅞	37	37	— ⅞
22¼	19⅝	ACan pf1.75		8.8		44	20⅛	20	20	— ½
4⅞	2⅛	ACentry				223	4⅜	3⅞	4⅜	+ ½
48½	19¼	ACredt	1.30	2.7	10	63	47⅞	47⅜	47⅞	+ ¼
32⅞	23⅞	ACyan	1.60	6.2	8	459	26⅛	25⅝	25⅞	
14½	8¾	AmDistl				43	13	12¼	13	+ ⅝
36	22⅛	ADT	1.08	4.6	9	25	23⅝	23¼	23½	+ ¼
11¾	8⅜	ADualVt	.84a	8.4		12	10	10	10	+ ⅛
15	14¼	ADul pf.84a		5.7		1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
24½	19⅝	AEIPw	2.18	11.	9	522	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
40⅝	27¾	AmExp	1.80	5.8	7	629	31⅛	30¾	30⅞	+ ⅛
17⅛	8¾	AFamil	.60	5.3	5	85	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
23⅝	19	AGIBd	1.96e	9.6		19	20½	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
19	15½	AGnCv	1.95e	11.		22	18¼	18⅛	18¼	
29½	22⅝	AGnIns	1	3.4	5	332	29	28⅝	29	+ ¼
36⅝	29	AGin pf1.80		5.0		107	36	35⅝	36	+ ⅜
13¼	9⅞	AHeritLf	.48	3.9	8	9	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
22⅛	12	AmHoist	1	6.5	5	68	15⅝	15	15½	+ ½
32¾	24⅝	AHome	1.50	5.7	11	1082	26⅝	25⅝	26¼	+ ⅜
32¾	23⅝	AmHosp	.80	3.0	11	721	26¾	25⅝	26¼	+ ¾
13⅛	6⅞	AmInvst	.30a	2.8	10	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
35⅝	18	AMI	.80	3.0	9	166	26½	25⅝	26½	+1
9¼	4⅝	AmMotrs			3	2659	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
47	36	ANatR	3.20	8.4	7	263	38⅜	37¾	37⅞	— ⅞
28½	24½	ASLFl n.60a		2.4	5	6	25⅜	25	25⅛	+ ⅜
16¾	10¼	AShip	.80a	6.6	87	27	12¼	12	12⅛	
53½	39	ASland	3	6.2	6	81	48¼	47	48¼	+1⅛
9⅝	6	ASteril	.32	4.7	8	64	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
56⅞	29½	AmStrs	2.24	4.1	9	42	54⅝	54½	54⅝	
64⅜	57⅞	ATT	5	8.5	8	2706	59½	58	59⅛	+1⅛
67⅞	60⅝	ATT pf	4	6.5		14	62	60⅞	62	+1¼
49⅝	43⅞	ATT pf 3.64		8.0		14	45½	45½	45½	
50⅞	44⅞	ATT pf 3.74		8.0		172	46⅝	46½	46⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	10¼	AWatWk	.88	7.5	5	9	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
17¼	14¾	AWat pf1.43		9.1		z30	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
14	11½	AWat pf1.25		11.		z400	11¾	11½	11½	— ½
14¼	12	AWa Spf1.25		9.1		z100	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
23¼	15½	Ameron	1	5.0	6	180	20⅞	20⅛	20½	+ ⅞
37⅜	27¼	Ametek	1.80	5.6	8	13	32¼	31¾	32¼	+ ⅜
20⅞	15⅝	Amfac	1.20	6.2	6	32	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ½
40	29½	AMPInc	.76	2.3	12	310	33⅝	32⅞	33¼	+ ⅝
16½	12	Ampco	.60	4.2	7	2	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
19⅞	10⅞	Ampex			10	59	15⅝	15⅛	15½	+ ⅝
6⅞	2⅜	AmrepCp			13	15	4	4	4	
23½	14½	Amstar	1.35	6.8	12	100	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅜
7⅞	6⅝	Amst pf	.68	9.7		11	7	7	7	
45	29¼	Amsted	2	5.3	7	109	37⅝	37½	37½	— ⅜
19¼	14⅜	Analog s			16	61	16½	16	16½	+ ⅜
31⅝	24⅝	AnchrH	1.80	6.6	5	66	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	
26	18⅝	AndClay	1	5.1	6	11	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Angelica	.30	5.2	6	18	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
14⅝	8½	Anixter	.40	3.1	7	62	13	12½	12⅞	+ ½
20⅞	18⅞	Apache	s.40	2.0	9	112	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ¼
89	74½	ApPw pf8.12		11.		z20	77	76	76	—2½
76	65	ApPw pf7.40		11.		z100	65	65	65	
22½	7⅞	ApldDig			7	197	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
49¼	18½	ApldDig pf1		5.0		1	20	20	20	
11	5⅛	ApplMg			9	38	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
26⅞	17½	ArcataC	1.12	4.7	6	38	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	+ ⅜
29¼	25	Arcata pf2.16		7.7		4	28	28	28	— ¼
21⅞	12¾	ArchrD	.20b	1.0	11	237	19⅞	19½	19⅝	
11¾	6	ArctEnt	.10e	1.1	6	100	9	8¼	8⅞	+ ⅝
21⅞	18⅜	ArizPS	1.88	10.	6	925	18⅞	d18½	18⅝	— ⅛
114	104½	ArlPat 10.70		10.		z800	106	105	105	— ½
18½	10	ArkBst	.60b	5.9	6	7	10⅛	10	10⅛	
39	28⅝	ArkLGs	2.20	5.8	9	49	38¼	38	38⅛	— ⅛
5¼	1⅝	ArlenRlty				321	2½	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	5¼	Armada			8	108	7¾	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	17	Armco	1.36	6.6	4	146	20½	20¼	20½	+ ¼
30½	25⅝	Arm pf	2.10	7.6		10	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
55½	50¼	Armr pf4.75		9.6		z240	50	d49⅝	49⅝	— ⅞
21⅞	14⅞	ArmCk	1.10	6.3	7	171	17½	17	17½	+ ¼
32	18½	ArmRu	1.20	6.6	4	79	19	d18¼	18¼	— ½
25⅛	15⅜	AroCorp	1	5.2	7	3	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅞	ArrowE	.20r	1.5	5	50	13⅝	12¾	13⅝	+ ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
23⅝	12	Arvin	1	7.1	4	56	14¼	13⅞	14	
37	22¼	Arvin pf	2	8.2		3	24½	24½	24½	
20⅞	13⅝	Asarco	.80	4.7	5	195	17⅜	16½	17⅛	+ ⅝
45½	31	AshlOil s	2	4.7	7	1244	42⅝	41⅝	42⅝	+ ⅞
23⅝	15⅝	AsdDG	1.50	8.0	7	98	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅝
22⅛	15½	Athlone	1.20	5.9	5	341	20⅜	19⅞	20⅜	+ ⅜
23⅞	17½	AtCyEl	1.74	9.7	8	56	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
66½	47⅝	AtlRich	2.80	4.3	9	868	64½	63⅛	64⅝	+2
225	162½	AtlRc pf	3	1.4		1	217	217	217	+6½
49¼	41	AtlRc pf3.75		8.9		z120	42	42	42	
79	57	AtlRc pf2.80		3.7		29	77¼	75¼	76½	+2⅝
15⅛	9⅛	AtlasCp				8	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ¼
36⅝	27¼	AutoDta	.52	1.7	15	58	31¼	30⅞	31⅛	+ ¼
35	18½	AvcoCp	1.20	5.9	2	388	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ⅜
70	42	Avco pf3.20		7.3		2	44	44	44	
87½	49	Avco pf4.20		7.6		5	55	55	55	
19½	12⅝	Avery	.52	3.3	8	7	16	15¾	16	
23⅝	13⅞	Avnet	.80	4.3	6	155	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ½
63	45⅝	Avon	2.80	6.0	12	745	46⅞	46	46⅛	+ ⅜
		— B-B-B —								
3	1⅛	BT Mtg				11	2⅛	2	2	
11⅝	6⅜	Bache	.40a	4.6	5	84	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
41¾	25½	BakrInt	.60	1.5	14	386	41	39⅞	41	+1⅛
27⅛	17½	BaldwU	1.20	4.5	7	47	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
41⅛	28⅞	BldU pf2.06		5.2		16	40½	40	40	— ¼
28⅝	20⅝	BallCp	1.20	5.6	5	36	21½	21	21½	+ ¼
79⅝	27⅞	BallyMf	.10	.1	26	1382	70⅝	68⅛	70½	+1½
40	31⅛	BallyMf wi				328	35⅝	34⅛	35⅝	+ ⅜
27⅜	21½	BaltGE	2.28	9.8	7	144	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
52⅝	46	Balt pfB4.50		9.7		z30	46¼	46⅛	46¼	— ⅜
26¼	18⅛	BanCal	.92	4.6	5	2	20	20	20	
16⅞	11⅛	Bandag	.60	4.0	8	363	15	14⅝	15	+ ¼
31⅞	17⅝	BangPnt	.60	2.4	5	54	25⅛	24½	25	+ ½
31½	17⅝	BanP pf1.25		4.9		3	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
42½	25	BanP pf	2	6.0		5	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	+ ½
38	30⅞	BnkNY	2.44a	7.7	5	16	32	31⅝	31⅞	
17⅛	13⅛	BkofVa	1.04	7.4	5	16	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
29⅞	22	BnkAm	1.32	5.3	7	625	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
39	32⅞	BankTr	3	8.0	6	440	37⅝	36⅞	37½	+ ½
29¼	25⅝	BkTr pf2.50		9.4		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
21⅝	8¼	Banner	.12	1.0	9	16	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
32½	21¼	Barber	1.60	5.1	8	37	31½	30	31½	+1½
18⅞	10⅞	BardCR	.32	2.7	9	96	12	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
28	20⅞	BarnsGp	1	4.3	5	35	23½	23⅛	23⅛	
17¾	14⅝	BarryW	s.44	2.8	10	35	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
65⅝	47⅜	BatesMf	.80	1.3	33	16	62	62	62	
54¼	32¼	Bausch	1.72	4.3	7	46	39⅜	39	39¾	+1
49⅜	33⅝	BaxtTrv	.50	1.3	14	298	39⅞	39½	39⅝	+ ¼
5⅝	2⅝	BayColP			66	192	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅜
21⅛	18¼	BaySIG	1.96	10.	6	6	19⅛	18⅞	19	
33⅞	25	Bearing	.80	2.5	10	180	33	31⅛	31⅞	— ⅞
28¼	20⅛	BeatFd	1.20	5.9	8	517	20⅞	20⅛	20⅜	+ ¼
58½	43⅞	BeatF pf3.28		7.6		22	44¼	43⅝	44¼	+ ½
25⅝	20	Beckm	.28	1.3	14	652	21½	20½	21½	+ ½
39⅞	30⅝	BectnD	.84	2.6	11	89	32⅝	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
31½	20	Beech	.92	3.7	8	136	25	23⅞	25	+1⅞
8⅝	2⅝	Beker			11	60	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
31¾	24⅝	BelcoP	s.80	2.9	7	52	28	27⅜	28	+ ⅝
26½	19¼	Belden	1.60	6.9	5	24	23⅛	22¼	23⅛	+ ⅝
9	6¼	BeldnH	.36b	5.1	6	10	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	14⅜	BellHow	.96	5.5	9	31	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
9⅝	5½	BelInd	.12a	1.7	5	59	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
19⅞	18⅞	BellCd s			8	260	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
24⅞	19½	Bemis	1.40	6.4	5	11	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ¼
43⅝	33½	Bendix	2.56	6.8	6	116	37½	37⅛	37½	+ ½
26⅝	20½	BenfCp	1.80	7.7	5	83	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅜
51	40⅝	Benef pf4.30		10.		10	42½	42½	42½	— ½
115½	93	Benef pf5.50		5.3		z200	104	104	104	
28¼	23½	Benef pf2.50		10.		z10	25	25	25	
5⅝	2⅝	BengtB			8	36	3⅛	3	3⅛	
9⅝	4½	BerkeyP			11	69	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
34¼	20½	BestPd	.16	.7	8	85	24⅝	23⅞	24½	+ ⅝
27⅛	19⅛	BethStl	1.40	6.3	3	349	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
40⅞	29⅜	BigThr	.80	2.3	12	56	35¼	34¾	35	
21	14½	Binney	.80	4.7	9	21	17	16¾	17	+ ½
33⅝	17⅝	BisFSL	1	3.4	6	7	29¼	29	29	
22½	15½	BlackDr	.68	3.0	12	1759	u22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ¼
32	18⅝	BlairJn	1.28	4.5	6	55	28⅞	26⅞	28½	+1⅝
17⅛	13⅛	BlissL	1.10	6.7	7	6	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
26	19⅝	BlckHR	1.36	6.2		48	22	21½	21⅞	— ⅛
27½	18½	BlueB	1.60	6.2	6	238	25¾	24⅞	25⅝	+ ⅝
10	4⅞	Bluebrd	.20	2.3	6	48	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	BobbieBr			4	60	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
45⅜	37⅛	Boeing s	1	2.5	7	2208	39¼	37⅞	39¼	+1
35⅝	23½	BoiseC	1.50	4.3	7	253	35¼	34½	35¼	+ ⅞
31⅝	24⅞	Borden	1.82	7.0	6	128	26⅛	26	26⅛	
34⅝	26	BorgW	2	6.7	5	26	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅜
9⅞	4⅝	Bormns	.10e	1.7	5	18	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
25⅞	20⅝	BosEd	2.44	11.	6	36	21¼	21	21¼	
93	78½	BosE pf8.88		11.		z300	78½	d78	78	— ½
12	10	BosE pr1.17		11.		20	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
15	12⅝	BosE pr1.46		11.		14	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
18⅛	9⅝	Braniff	.44	3.7	5	497	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
33½	20⅝	BraunC	.80	2.6	10	106	30⅞	29⅞	30⅜	+1⅛
31¼	25	BrigSt	1.20	4.3	9	70	27⅞	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅝
40⅝	30⅞	BristM	1.44	4.4	11	1517	33	32½	33	+ ¼
46½	35½	BristM pf	2	5.4		2	37¼	37	37¼	+ ¼
25½	15¼	BritPet	.34e	1.5	10	254	23	22⅞	22⅞	
19½	15⅝	BrkwGl	1.08	6.4	8	24	17	16¾	16⅞	
22¼	18⅝	BkyUG	2.02	9.2	6	29	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ¼
26⅝	24⅝	BkUG pf2.47		9.7		1	25½	25½	25½	
23⅝	14⅞	BwnShp	.80b	4.3	5	8	18⅝	17⅝	18½	+ ½
19¼	7⅛	Brown	.30	2.1	5	426	15⅞	13¾	14½	+1
30	23⅝	BwnGp	1.80	7.2	5	12	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
16	11	BwnFer	.60	4.8	9	382	12⅝	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
18½	12¼	Brnswk	.80	5.7	5	348	14	13⅝	14	+ ½
34¼	27⅝	Brnsk pf2.40		8.3		4	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ¼
34⅞	20	BrushW	1.40	4.7	6	57	34	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅜
21	15¼	BucyEr	.88	4.8	7	628	18⅛	17⅜	18¼	+ ⅞
6½	5⅝	BudgC pf.60		10.		1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
31¼	22	BuffFo	1.80	7.1	5	14	25⅛	25½	25½	
14¼	10	Bundy	1	8.2	5	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
21	17⅝	BunkrH	1.86	11.		16	17⅝	d17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
25⅜	9½	BunkR	.84	3.3	8	195	u26⅛	25⅜	25⅞	+ ⅞
27¼	18	BnkR pf1.50		5.5		9	u27½	27	27½	+ ¼
22⅞	16⅝	BurlInd	1.40	8.2	6	207	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
47⅜	35	BurlNo	1.80	3.8	5	140	46⅞	45⅞	46⅞	+1⅜
47	36	BrlNo pf2.85		6.3		10	45½	45	45½	+ ⅜
26⅝	17½	Burndy	.80	3.8	9	6	23½	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	BrnsRL	.20	6.7		176	3⅛	3	3	
88	64⅝	Burrgh	2	2.9	11	471	69¼	68⅛	69⅛	+ ¼
19⅞	14	ButlerIn	s.80	4.4	7	32	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅜
15½	6⅝	Buttes			64	90	11	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
		— C-C-C —								
64¾	44⅛	CBS	2.60	5.7	7	308	45¼	44¾	45¼	+ ⅜
11⅝	4⅜	CCI			4	127	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ½
25½	10	CI Rty	.20e	.8		100	25⅛	24⅞	25	+ ¼
37½	29	CIT	2.40	7.0	7	154	34⅜	33⅞	34½	+ ⅞
15½	8⅝	CLC	.24	2.3	12	7	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
14⅞	7⅞	CNA Fn			3	498	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
18¼	13¼	CNA pf	1.10	6.5		100	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
12½	9⅞	CNAI	1.08a	9.9		5	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
55	46⅝	CPC	3	6.0	8	57	49⅞	49	49⅞	+ ⅞
17¾	14¼	CP Nat	1.64	11.	14	10	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
21¼	14⅞	CTS	.80	4.8	7	23	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
39¼	24⅝	CabotC	1.40	3.9	6	33	35⅝	34⅞	35⅜	+ ¼
13⅝	7⅜	Cadence			5	57	12⅞	11⅞	12⅞	+ ⅞
79¼	14	Caesars			45	1381	70½	68¼	69½	
23⅛	18⅝	Caesars wi				1208	23⅝	23	23⅜	+ ⅝
20½	13	Callhn	.50b	2.6	14	84	19¼	18⅝	19⅛	
4¾	2⅝	ComerB			8	28	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ¼
40½	25⅜	CmpRL	1	2.7	16	61	36⅞	36⅛	36⅞	
38	31⅞	CamSp	1.76	5.2	9	30	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
28⅜	23	CampT	1.08	4.5	9	6	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ¼
26½	16	CdPac	1.10e	4.4	5	140	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
16⅝	9	CanalR	.64	4.6	8	11	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
24¾	18⅛	CanMil n	1.16	5.0	8	54	23	22½	23	+ ⅜
47⅝	36⅝	CapClts	.20	.5	10	71	39⅝	39	39¼	+ ⅜
26½	18⅝	CapHold	.92	4.5	7	87	20½	20	20½	+ ½
5⅝	3¼	Carlng	.02e	.4	8	41	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ¼
20	18⅞	Carlisle	s.80	4.2	6	x29	19⅛	d18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅜
61	52	CaroCO	5	8.8		z160	56⅝	54⅝	56⅝	+1¼
12	5⅞	CaroFrg	.40	5.9	4	23	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
23⅞	18¼	CarPw	1.96	10.	6	247	19¾	18⅝	19¼	+ ⅜
29⅞	25	CarP pf2.67		11.		9	25	d24⅞	24⅞	— ¼
31	22⅞	CarTec	1.60	5.8	6	20	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅜
28⅛	17	CarrCp	1	3.9	7	159	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅜
49½	35	Carr pf	2.25	4.6		z110	49	48½	49	
50⅞	31	Carr pf	1.86	4.0		11	46	45⅝	46	+ ⅛
13	10⅞	CarrGn	.98a	8.9		2	11	11	11	— ⅛
24	16⅞	CarsPlr	1.10	6.5	5	52	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
20⅞	13⅞	CartHw	1.10	6.7	7	29	16½	16⅜	16½	
36⅛	24⅜	CartHw pf	2	7.2		4	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
10	6⅞	CartWal	.40	5.4	9	37	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
9¼	6⅛	CascNG	.74r	8.3	8	14	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
23½	14⅜	CastlCk	.80b	5.2	8	66	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅜
65	52⅝	CatrpT	2.10	3.8	8	1080	56	54½	56	+1⅛
48⅝	38½	Celanse	3	6.9	5	67	43⅝	43	43¼	— ⅛
50½	44¼	Celan pf4.50		9.8		2	45⅝	45½	45⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	3	Cenco			6	36	4⅝	4½	4½	
28⅞	14¼	Centex	.20	.8	11	110	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	14⅛	CenSoW	1.42	9.4	7	538	15⅛	15	15⅛	
22	18⅞	CenHud	1.96	11.	6	15	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
17½	15¼	CenIlLt	1.70	10.	8	72	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
29⅞	26	CnILt pf2.87		11.		z200	27	27	27	+ ½
28¼	25	CnILt pf2.62		10.		z100	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
14⅞	12¼	CenIlPS	1.36	11.	6	135	12⅞	12⅜	12¼	+ ⅛
30	18	CenLaE	1.68	5.9	8	184	28⅝	27½	28¼	+ ⅝
16¼	13¼	CeMPw	1.52	11.	6	81	14⅛	13½	13½	— ⅛
16⅝	11⅛	CenSoya	.76	5.8	6	27	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
27⅞	23	CenTel	1.84	7.4	8	28	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
46½	19⅝	CentrDat	1	2.3	16	339	45½	44¼	44⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	CntryTel	.54	7.0	6	24	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
24⅝	15¼	Crt-teed	.90	5.9	6	13	15⅛	15¼	15¼	
22	15⅝	CessAir	.80	4.7	7	442	17⅛	16⅞	17	
26¼	18⅝	Chmpln	1.24	4.9	6	580	25⅝	24⅞	25½	+ ½
26½	19¼	Chml pf1.20		4.7		16	25⅝	24⅞	25⅜	+ ⅜
12⅞	9	ChamSp	.80	7.7	7	105	10½	10¼	10⅜	
19⅝	4	ChartCo	.32	1.8	13	4680	17⅝	17	17⅜	+ ¼
13⅝	1	ChartCo wt				2125	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅜
35½	28½	ChrtNY	2.44	7.7	5	39	31¾	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	7⅝	ChasFd	.74e	8.1		52	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
37¼	28⅝	ChasM	2.40	6.9	5	346	35	34¼	35	+ ⅜
81	72	ChasM pfB				5	73¼	73¼	73¼	— ⅛
14¾	8¼	Chelsea	.60b	5.1	4	44	11⅝	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
44⅝	36	ChmNY	3.16	8.2	5	70	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	20⅞	ChNY pf1.87		9.0		3	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
51⅜	26⅝	ChesVa	1.50	3.7	11	5	40½	40½	40½	— ¼
27⅝	20½	ChesPn	1.08	5.0	10	385	22	21⅝	21⅝	
34	24⅝	Chessie	2.32	8.1	4	159	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
59	46¼	ChiBrl	2a	4.2	10	12	48	48	48	— ⅛
19⅞	5¼	ChiMlw			16	58	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ½
52½	15	ChiMlw pf				4	38	37½	38	+ ⅜
34⅝	23¼	ChiPneT	2	7.3	7	68	27½	27¼	27½	
7⅝	3⅜	ChkFull				57	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
15⅝	6⅝	ChrisCft			8	173	13⅝	12½	13⅝	+1
9	4¼	Christn	.40a	5.5	5	154	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅜
24¼	14⅝	Chroma	1.10	6.4	5	113	17½	17	17¼	
13	8⅛	Chrysler	.40	4.6		x855	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ¼
5¼	3	Chrys wt				83	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
23¾	19¼	Chrys pf2.75		14.		x170	19⅝	d19⅛	19¼	+ ¼
31	20⅛	ChurCh	.60	2.4	11	46	25	24	25	+ ⅞
31¼	26½	CinBell	2.32	8.0	5	11	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	18	CinGE	1.96	11.	7	214	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅜
46½	40	CinG pf	4	9.5		z120	42	41	42	+1
88⅛	75½	CinG pf7.44		9.5		z50	78	78	78	—1½
106⅝	98½	CinG pf9.52		9.4		z2200	101½	101½	101½	+ ¼
38½	26¼	CinMil	1.30	3.5	7	39	37	36¼	36¾	— ½
29½	22½	Citicrp	1.30	5.4	6	648	24	23⅝	24	+ ½
68	46⅝	CitiesSv	3.20	5.2	12	1109	61¾	59⅞	61½	+1¾
2⅜	1	CitzSouRt				226	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ⅛
18¼	12½	CityInv	1.20	8.1	3	231	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
2¾	13-16	CityInv wt				77	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
29¾	21	CityIn pf	2	8.6		27	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
40½	31⅝	ClarkE	2	5.3	6	275	38⅛	37⅝	38	+ ⅜
28⅝	11⅛	ClarkOil	.70	2.7	8	214	26¼	25¼	26	+1⅛
31⅞	25⅝	ClvCH	1.20a	4.1	8	28	29½	29⅛	29¼	+ ⅛
21	16⅝	ClevEl	1.92	11.	8	147	17½	17	17½	+ ⅜
13¼	7	Clevepk	.60	6.1	27	66	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅜
15⅝	9⅞	Clorox	.76	7.4	7	359	10⅛	10¼	10½	
14⅝	9¼	CluettPe	.60	6.0	6	100	10⅛		Coachm .60	
9.1	4	1 8 3					6⅜	6⅞	6⅜	+ ⅛
23⅛	12⅞	CstlStGs	.40	1.7	7	923	23¼	22½	23¼	+1
24	17⅛	CstSG pf1.83		7.8		23	23½	22⅝	23½	+ ⅜
22⅝	14	CstSG pf1.19		5.3		6	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅜
9¼	5½	CocaBtl	.40	5.9	9	75	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
47¼	36⅜	CocaCl	1.96	5.3	12	1144	37⅜	37⅛	37¼	— ¼
43⅝	22⅞	CldwBk	1.60	4.0	7	5	40⅛	40	40	
16⅝	11¼	ColeNt	.72	5.8	6	29	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	+ ⅜
7⅞	2⅞	Coleco				166	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ⅛
23¼	16¼	ColgPal	1.08	6.4	8	494	16⅞	16½	16⅞	
13¼	8¼	CollAik	.72	7.6	5	112	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
19⅝	9⅞	CollinF	.28	2.2	6	63	12⅝	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
38	19	ColPen	1.40	6.5	5	321	21⅞	21⅛	21½	+ ¼
42⅝	30½	ColInd	2.50	6.3	5	156	40	39	40	+1
89¾	65½	Colt pf	4.25	5.0		8	85½	84½	85½	+1½
29½	25⅛	ColGas	2.44	8.6	7	203	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
60½	54¼	ColGs pf5.62		10.		1	55	55	55	
59	54	ColGs pf5.48		10.		71	55	55	55	— ⅛
27½	14⅝	ColuPct	.70e	3.1	5	111	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅜
27⅜	20½	ColSOh	2.32	10.	11	32	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	+ ⅛
26¾	21¼	CSO pf	2.42	11.		1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
35¼	27⅛	CmbCm	.20	.6	11	505	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
44⅞	31⅝	CmbEn	2.20	5.4	8	185	40½	39⅞	40⅛	+1¼
17¼	9⅝	CmbEq	.14b	1.3		85	11¼	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
28⅝	22¼	CmwE	2.60	11.	8	341	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
21	17½	CwE pf	1.42	8.1		31	17½	d17⅛	17½	
22⅛	18¼	CwE pf	1.90	9.9		16	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	19⅞	CwE pf	2	10.		1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
27⅛	25¼	CwE pf	2.37	9.1		146	26⅛	26	26	
31	25¼	CwE pf	2.87	11.		17	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
49⅝	36⅛	Comsat	2.30	5.4	9	86	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	+ ½
22⅝	12⅛	CoPsyc	.50	2.8	10	48	18	17½	18	+ ⅜
21	18⅝	ComPS	1.88	9.4	6	7	20	20	20	
48⅜	28⅝	Compgr	.28	.7	12	146	40⅝	39⅞	40⅛	+1
17	9⅝	CompSci			11	158	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅜
54⅝	43½	Cptvisn n			22	253	u58⅞	55	57⅜	+3¼
19½	16⅝	ConAg s	1.16	6.8	5	24	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
32⅞	21¼	ConeMl	1.80	6.5	4	14	27¾	27½	27¾	
26¼	16¼	Congolm	1	4.3	6	66	23⅛	22½	23½	+1⅛
34¾	34⅛	ConnGn	n1.32	3.7	5	303	u35⅛	34⅜	35⅜	+ ⅝
22⅝	17	ConnM	1.80	8.2	18	122	22	21⅝	22	— ⅛
18¼	15⅝	CnNG	1.60	10.	9	6	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
25⅝	12⅝	Conrac	.80	5.6	24	13	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅜
25	21	ConEd	2.44	11.	6	385	22⅛	21½	22	+ ⅜
80	69½	ConE pf	6	8.4		3	71¼	69⅞	71¼	+1¼
52⅝	43½	ConE pf4.65		11.		z10	43½	43½	43½	— ⅛
51⅝	46	ConE pf	5	11.		3	46	46	46	
27	21	ConFds	1.60	7.2	6	112	22⅜	21¾	22¼	+ ⅝
68	55	ConF pf4.50		7.9		2	57	57	57	— ⅜
34	19⅝	CnsFrt	1.30	5.5	4	107	24⅛	23¼	23¾	
41⅜	33⅞	CnsNG	3	8.1	6	47	37	36¾	37	
25½	19	ConsPw	2.24	11.	6	152	20½	20¼	20⅜	+ ¼
48½	40½	CnPw pf4.50		11.		z100	40¼	d40¼	40¼	— ¼
58⅜	51⅛	CnPw pf4.52		8.0		z100	56¼	56¼	56¼	
84¼	69½	CnPw pf7.45		10.		z70	72½	72½	72½	—1¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
86½	75	CnPw pf7.76		10.		z200	75	75	75	—1
86⅜	73¼	CnPw pf7.68		10.		z100	75	75	75	—3⅝
24¼	19½	CnPw pr2.23		11.		3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
26½	21⅝	CnPw pf2.43		11.		3	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
16⅝	8	ContAir	.30e	3.4	3	183	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ⅜
7⅜	3⅝	ContCop				98	6¼	6¼	6⅜	+ ¼
12⅝	10	CntC pf1.25		12.		z210	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
28⅝	22⅝	CntlCorp	2	7.8	4	241	25¾	25½	25¾	
33⅝	25⅝	CntlGrp	2.20	7.7	7	189	28⅝	28⅛	28½	— ⅛
25¼	22	CntlGp pr	2	9.0		16	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
32⅞	24¼	ContIll	1.44	5.4	6	90	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	13⅞	ContIlP	1.32e	5.4	57	288	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
6	2¼	ContIlRt				28	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
35¼	24½	ContOil	1.70	5.3	6	1352	32	31⅝	32	+ ¾
16¾	14⅝	ContTel	1.36	8.3	8	378	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜	+ ¼
44½	28⅝	CtlData	.40	1.1	7	1754	36⅝	35½	36⅜	+1⅞
51	43⅝	CnDt pf4.50		10.		z10	44½	44½	44½	— ½
30⅝	24	Conwd	1.50	5.6	7	9	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	
8¼	3⅝	CookUn	.07e	.9	12	511	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
60	41⅝	Coopln	1.84	3.7	8	269	50	49⅝	50	+1
49½	47⅝	Coopln wi				18	49½	49	49½	+1
32	31⅝	Coopl pf wi				277	32	31⅞	32	+ ¼
26¼	14⅝	CoopLab	.40	1.6	11	242	25	24⅝	24½	+ ⅞
14	10⅛	CoopTR	.80	7.0	3	1	11½	11½	11½	
25	17⅝	Copeind	.84	4.0	8	2	21	21	21	
22½	15⅝	Coppwd	1.36	6.9	7	11	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	Cordura	.44	9.3	8	74	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ¼
15	12⅝	Corein s	.58	4.3	7	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
65	51	CornG	1.88	3.5	8	206	54¼	53⅝	54¼	+ ⅝
25½	16½	Cowles	.90	4.6	16	22	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ½
61⅝	39⅞	CoxBdct	.72	1.2	11	11	60	59⅝	59⅝	— ¼
14⅝	9	Craig	.50	5.6	6	16	9	9	9	
37	23	Crane	1.40b	4.8	8	28	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	CredtF	.44	4.9	7	31	9	8⅞	9	
31	24	CrockN	2	6.9	5	111	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	+ ¼
46½	37	CrckN pf	3	7.0		3	43¼	42⅞	42⅞	+ ⅜
27¼	22⅝	CrckN pf2.18		8.9		1	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
19	12⅞	CrmpK	1.04	7.0	5	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
28⅝	19⅝	CrouHi	1.25	4.9	9	15	25⅝	25⅝	25½	— ⅜
35⅝	26½	CrwnCk			7	53	30½	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅜
43⅝	29⅝	CrwZel	2.10	5.3	9	932	39⅞	38¼	39⅞	+ ⅝
44⅝	30½	CrumF	2.08	5.1	4	42	40⅞	40¼	40⅝	+ ⅛
20½	10⅝	Culbro	1	9.0		4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
42⅝	29⅝	CumEn	1.80	4.7	5	305	38¼	37⅞	38¼	+1⅛
13	8⅝	CunnDrg	.32	3.2	8	15	10	10	10	— ¼
12	10	CurrInc	1.10	10.	4	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
20½	11⅞	CurtW	.80	5.4	7	59	15	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
23	17½	Cyclo s	.88	4.5	3	198	19⅜	18⅞	19½	+ ⅞
37⅞	15¼	Cyprus	.80b	2.2	6	38	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
		— D-D-D —								
14¼	8½	DPF			4	7	10⅛	10¼	10¼	
8¾	4½	Damon	.20	3.9	103	116	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
17⅝	9½	DanRiv	.88	5.5	5	50	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	25⅝	DanaCp	1.44	5.2	6	308	27¾	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
22¾	15	Daniel	.26	1.4	9	x16	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
49½	34½	DartInd	1.80	4.2	8	199	42½	42¼	42½	+ ¼
49⅛	34½	Dart pf	2	4.7		4	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	+ ¼
73⅞	52¼	DataGen			15	117	68⅞	67⅞	68	+ ⅜
49⅞	25⅝	DataTer	.20e	.5	14	267	42	40⅛	42	+1⅞
83	48	Datapnt			14	188	77	76	76⅞	+1⅞
18	13⅝	Dayco	.50b	3.5	4	46	14½	14¼	14⅜	+ ½
44¼	33¼	DaytHd	1.60	4.0	4	132	40⅝	39⅞	40⅛	+ ¼
18¾	14⅝	DaytPL	1.74	11.	8	83	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅜
38⅝	29½	Deere	1.60	4.5	8	811	35¼	34⅞	35¼	+ ⅜
14½	12⅛	DelmP	1.38	11.	7	746	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
58	36½	DeltaAir	1.20	3.0	6	163	39⅞	38⅝	39⅞	+1⅜
15¼	7⅛	Deltona			15	62	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
21¾	17⅜	DenMf s	1	5.2	8	12	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
35	18⅝	Dennys	.88	4.7	6	517	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
25½	13⅝	Dentsply	.88	5.8	9	4	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
17¾	10⅛	DeSoto	1	9.6	9	34	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
16¾	13⅝	DetEd	1.60	11.	7	178	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ¼
83¾	67¼	DetE pf7.45		11.		z60	70	70	70	
80½	66¼	DetE pf7.36		11.		z50	69	69	69	—1⅛
27⅛	24½	DetE pf2.75		11.		2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
27½	24⅜	DE pfB 2.75		11.		9	25	24⅞	24⅞	
24⅛	19⅜	DetE pr2.28		11.		4	20	19⅞	20	+ ¼
23⅝	16	Dexter	1	4.7	8	37	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
14⅞	9	DiGior	.48	3.6	8	40	13½	13⅛	13¼	
25	15½	DialCp	1.20	6.2	6	8	19⅝	19½	19½	— ¼
40⅝	30	DiaInt	2.20b	6.5	8	108	33⅞	33¼	33¾	
29¾	19	DiamS	1.48	7.0	7	496	21⅜	20⅝	21¼	+ ¾
25	14⅝	Diebold	.60	2.5	13	128	24	23¾	24	
58¼	43⅝	DigitalEq			14	1617	53⅝	52⅝	53½	+ ⅞
11⅝	7	Dillngm	.52	5.1	6	197	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
34⅜	27½	Dillon	1.32b	4.3	10	15	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅜
47⅝	33	Disney	.48	1.4	11	383	35⅝	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
5½	1½	Divrsfdln			11	111	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
6½	2⅝	DivrsMtg				117	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
20¼	13⅝	DrPepper	.68	4.3	13	107	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
114⅝	65½	DomeM	.80a	.7	12	167	112½	109½	111	+ ½
6½	3⅛	DonLJ	.14	3.7	11	19	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	26	Donnly	1	3.7	9	153	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ½
26¾	15¼	DorrOlv	.60	2.7	12	10	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	
22½	11	Dorsey	.60	3.9	6	73	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
52	39½	Dover	1.40	2.8	9	70	50	50	50	+ ⅜
30⅝	23½	DowCh	1.40	5.4	8	1474	25⅝	24¾	25⅜	+ ⅝
39	31¼	DowJn	1.44	4.3	11	21	33⅝	33	33⅜	+ ⅜
35⅛	24⅝	Dravo	1.28	5.2	6	14	24⅝	24½	24½	— ¼
47⅝	35	Dressr	1	2.5	7	355	40⅝	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	14½	DrexB	1.60	10.		2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
17	10	Dreyfs	.82e	5.1	7	71	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
144⅝	109½	duPont	6	4.4	8	331	136½	133⅞	136¼	+2⅛
62¼	53⅝	duPnt pf4.50		8.1		8	55⅝	55	55½	+ ⅝
21⅞	16½	DukeP	1.80	10.	7	734	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
88	68½	Duke pf6.75		9.7		2	70	69½	69½	+1
101⅜	88	Duke pf8.70		9.9		z410	89⅞	88¼	88¼	—1½
97	80	Duke pf8.20		10.		z1440	84⅝	d79⅝	79⅝	— ⅞
92⅞	79	Duke pf7.80		9.6		z1000	81¼	81¼	81¼	+2⅛
29½	26⅛	Duke pf2.69		10.		170	26	d26	26	— ⅛
97	86½	Duke pf8.28		9.8		z100	84⅝	d84⅝	84⅝	—2
38⅝	30⅝	DunBr	1.76	5.2	13	177	33⅝	33½	33⅝	— ⅛
18	14½	DuqLt	1.72	12.	11	115	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
26	20	Duq pfA2.10		11.		z480	20½	20½	20	—1½
22	18	Duq pf	1.87	9.8		z70	19	19	19	
24⅛	19½	Duq pf	2.07	10.		z100	20½	20½	20½	
24	19½	Duq pr	2.10	11.		22	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
26¾	21	Duq pr	2.31	10.		z100	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
29⅝	24⅛	Duq pr	2.75	11.		z100	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
12½	6	DutchB	.16	1.8		10	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ¼
7½	4⅛	DynAm	.10a	2.0	6	57	5⅛	5	5	
		— E-E-E —								
34⅝	23½	EG&G	.60	1.9	12	66	31½	31	31½	— ⅛
3½	2¼	EMI	.18e	7.6	15	58	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
35⅝	21	E Sys	1.20	4.7	8	7	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅜
25⅜	19	EagleP	.88	3.9	8	40	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
30¼	17⅛	Easco	1.20	6.2	6	119	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	7	EastAir			3	1061	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅜
25¼	22½	EsAir pf2.69		12.		14	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
20⅝	13	EastGF	.80	4.4	10	333	18	17½	18	+ ¾
16¼	13¼	EastUtl	1.60	12.	8	20	13½	13½	13½	
68⅝	50⅞	EsKod	2.40	4.1	10	2860	59⅝	58⅝	59⅛	+ ½
41½	33	Eaton	2.25	6.0	5	31	37½	37⅛	37¼	+ ¼
18¾	14⅝	Echlin	.44	2.6	12	206	17⅜	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅜
33⅝	23½	EckrdJk	.80	2.5	11	158	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅜
35	24⅝	EdisBr	1.32	4.0	8	108	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	14	Edwrd	.60a	3.8	4	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
19⅝	13⅝	ElPaso	1.32	7.3	7	441	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ¼
24⅞	21	EPG dpf2.35		10.		4	22½	22½	22½	
12⅞	8½	ElcorCo	.20	1.8	8	23	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	ElecAssc			11	341	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ½
24⅝	15⅝	EDS	.84	4.0	12	50	21⅜	20	21¼	+1¼
8½	3⅝	ElMeMg			4	52	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	8	EMM pf.25k				4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
28⅝	17½	Elgin	1.60	9.0	5	58	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	
6⅞	3⅝	Elixir			4	26	3⅞	d 3½	3⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	24⅝	Eltra	1.48	5.3	6	20	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ¼
39¼	32½	EmrsEl	1.44	4.3	11	665	33½	33¼	33¼	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
28⅝	16⅛	EmryA	1	5.3	14	264	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ¼
45	30¼	Emhart	2.20	6.0	6	79	36½	35⅝	36⅝	+ ⅞
15⅝	13⅛	EmpDs	1.40	10.	7	18	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	8½	EmpD pf.92		10.		z50	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	13⅝	EmpGas	.50	2.4	7	10	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
39⅝	20⅝	EngMC	1.40	4.1	7	1206	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	+1
19⅝	9⅝	EnnisB	.80	4.1	6	42	19½	19	19½	+ ½
24½	16⅝	Ensrch	1.36	6.7	13	347	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	
18	14⅛	Entex	.80	5.3	6	190	15⅝	14½	15	+ ½
28½	16	Envrtec	1	4.7	14	637	21½	20⅝	21¼	+1
28½	20⅝	Equifx	2.20	9.8	8	1	22⅝	22½	22½	+ ¼
13	10⅛	Equimk	.96	8.9	5	29	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
36⅝	32½	EqutGs	3.04	8.9	5	9	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
24½	22¼	EqtGs pf	2	8.8		z100	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
21½	16⅛	EqtLf	2	11.	9	14	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	+ ⅛
32⅝	23⅝	Esmrk	1.84	7.3	6	175	25⅝	25	25⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	8½	Esquire	.60	4.2	6	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	10⅛	EssexCh	.70	5.6	5	10	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
20½	9⅞	Estrlin	.60	3.3	8	73	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅜
24⅞	19⅝	Ethyl	1.20	4.4	6	130	u27¼	26⅝	27¼	+1
69	51	Ethyl pf2.40		3.5		4	68	68	68	+3⅝
25⅝	15⅝	EvanP	1.20a	5.9	5	102	20⅝	19⅝	20¼	+ ¼
14⅝	13	Evan pf1.40		11.		9	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
19	18⅛	Evan pf2.10		11.		4	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ⅛
35	27½	ExCelO	1.60	5.7	6	22	28	27⅝	28	+ ¼
18⅞	15⅝	Exclsr	1.73e	10.		20	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
54⅝	43	Exxon	3.60	7.1	7	1553	51	49¾	51	+1½
		— F-F-F —								
28⅝	22	FMC	1.40	5.4	6	95	26	25½	26	+ ¼
13⅝	7¾	Fabrge	.40	5.0	8	87	8⅛	7⅝	8	
8¼	5⅝	FabriCtr	.24	3.7	5	17	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	FacetEnt				5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
56⅝	26¼	FairCm	.80	1.4	12	514	56¼	55	55⅝	— ⅜
35½	18⅝	Fairind	1	3.1	6	190	32½	31⅝	32½	+1
11⅝	8⅝	FairmtF	.76	8.9	10	8	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
19½	11⅛	FrWstFn			4	10	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
5⅝	2⅝	FarahMf				12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
7½	4	Fedders			109	61	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
46¼	31⅝	FedCo	2.40	5.6	6	19	42⅝	41⅝	42⅝	+1⅛
29⅝	22½	FedExpr			9	218	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅜
20¼	15⅝	FdMog s			6	63	18⅛	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
19⅝	15	FedNM	1.28	7.9	5	343	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
27½	15¼	FedPB	.90	4.0	22	65	22½	22⅛	22½	
33½	18½	FPap pf1.20		4.4		3	27⅝	27½	27½	— ⅛
16¼	12⅛	FdSignl s			7	13	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
41⅝	29⅝	FedDSt	1.70	5.7	7	468	29⅞	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
35	18¼	Ferro	1.80	5.0	6	63	21⅝	20⅝	21½	+ ⅞
12⅝	7	FidFin	.60	6.3	3	28	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ¼
35½	29½	FidUni	2.60	8.4	6	12	31⅝	30⅞	31	
32¼	22⅝	Fidcst	1.40a	4.3	5	130	u33¼	31⅝	32¼	+ ⅞
18½	9	Flmwy	.20b	1.2	18	745	17⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ½
14	10	FinCpA	.50	4.5	5	20	11	11	11	— ¼
18⅝	11⅜	FinSBar	1	6.3	4	34	16	15½	16	+ ⅜
45½	21⅛	FinlFed	1.20	3.3	6	80	36⅝	35½	36⅝	+ ⅞
15⅛	11⅞	Firestn	1.10	8.6		427	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	14	FtChrt	.80	5.0	5	175	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
25⅝	16⅝	FstChic	1.10	6.5	5	1044	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
39⅝	31½	FtBnTx	1.56	4.6	7	321	33⅝	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	31¼	FtInBn	1.40	4.3	8	241	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+ ½
16½	8	FstMiss	.40	2.8	34	249	14¼	13½	14⅛	+ ⅝
32⅝	25	FstNBo	2	7.4	5	1059	27½	27	27⅛	— ⅜
25½	21	FNStBn	2.20	9.6	6	5	23¼	23	23	
17⅝	12⅞	FstPa	1.32	10.	7	151	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	FstPa wt				1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
14½	10½	FtUnRt	1.08	8.0	12	29	13⅝	13⅝	13½	— ⅛
7	6⅛	FtVaBk	.50	7.5	6	18	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
29⅝	22½	FtWisc	1.88	8.2	5	6	23	22⅝	22⅝	
36	21⅝	FischM	1.40	6.4	6	8	21⅞	d21⅝	21⅞	
15½	7⅝	FishFds	.60	4.8	9	216	12½	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
19⅝	13⅛	FishrSci	.44	2.7	6	14	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
16⅝	8⅝	FleetEnt	.52	5.8	4	259	9	8½	9	+ ½
23½	15½	Fleming	.90	5.2	7	7	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
25¼	13	FlexiV	.80	4.8	5	98	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	24⅝	Flinkt	1.40b	4.4	5	64	32⅛	30⅝	31⅞	+1⅛
49½	33½	Flint pf	2.25	5.3		1	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	—2⅝
56¼	38⅝	FlaECst			9	5	51⅝	51¼	51¼	— ½
43½	21½	FlaGas	1.64	4.0	10	x449	41½	41	41¼	— ⅛
29⅝	25⅝	FlaPL	2.40	8.8	6	921	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
33⅝	27¼	FlaPow	2.76	9.2	7	183	29⅝	28½	29⅝	+1⅛
35⅝	20⅝	FlaStl	1.60	5.2	4	9	31⅝	31	31	— ¼
43½	29⅝	Fluor	1.40	3.5	8	252	39⅝	38¼	39⅝	+1⅛
23⅝	16¼	FooteC	1.40	7.9	6	42	18	17⅝	17¾	
50⅝	39	FordM	4	9.2	3	853	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝	+ ¾
23½	17⅛	ForMK	1.56	7.7	5	132	20⅝	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
37⅝	27⅝	FMK pf1.80		5.6		1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
14⅝	12⅛	FtDear	1.24	9.9		6	12½	12½	12½	
46	34⅝	FrtHow	1.32	2.8	11	31	u47	46¼	46⅝	+ ⅞
48⅛	26⅝	FosWh	1.28	3.0	8	162	42½	41⅝	42⅝	+ ⅝
19¼	6½	Fotomat	.50	6.9	9	304	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ½
44⅝	24⅝	FourPhs			12	189	33⅝	33⅛	33⅜	+ ⅛
14½	9¼	FoxStaP	.68	6.6	6	16	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	
40⅝	29⅝	Foxbro	1.20	3.3	9	38	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
11¾	5⅛	FrankM	.30	3.4	6	758	9⅝	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
49	21	FrptMn	1.60	3.5	15	585	45⅝	44½	45⅝	+1⅛
20	11	Frigtrn	.22	1.6	10	26	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
35⅝	25⅝	Fruehf	2.20	7.0	4	191	31½	29⅞	31½	+1⅛
14	7½	Fuqua	.44	4.0	4	166	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅜
15½	12⅛	Fuqa pf1.25		9.3		3	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
		— G-G-G —								
15⅝	9⅝	GAF	.68	6.2	5	70	11	10½	11	+ ⅜
19⅝	14⅝	GAF pf	1.20	8.0		9	15⅛	14¾	15	+ ¼
32	23⅝	GATX	2	7.3	7	46	27½	27⅛	27⅜	
25⅝	12½	GCA	.20	.9	15	35	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	+ ⅞
14	6⅝	GDV			4	61	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
7⅝	4½	GF Eqp			9	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
20⅝	12¼	GK Tec	1.10	6.2	9	282	18	17⅛	17⅝	+ ½
24⅝	20	GK pf	1.94	8.2		32	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅞
4	1⅛	GMR Pr				125	3	2⅞	2⅞	
38½	23⅝	GamSk	1.50	5.6	5	15	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅜
50⅝	39½	Gannett	1.76	4.1	13	148	42⅝	41⅝	42⅝	+1
17½	6⅜	GapStr	.30	3.8	4	3	10	10	10	+ ¼
29½	17⅝	Garfink	1.24	6.6	6	15	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅜
15⅝	12⅝	GasSvc	1.28	9.7	5	13	13¼	d12⅝	13¼	+ ¼
9⅝	6	Gatewy	.60	6.9	4	110	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
47¼	23⅝	GearhtO	.28	.7	19	224	39½	37⅝	39½	+2⅝
34⅞	23	Geico	1	3.8	9	75	26⅝	26⅛	26½	+ ¼
24⅞	20¼	GemCa				2	22	22	22	+ ⅛
11⅝	9⅝	GAInv	1.22e	12.		8	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
49½	29⅝	GnAmO	.60b	1.4	21	67	44¼	43⅝	44¼	+ ⅝
9½	6⅛	GnCare s			8	49	7⅝	7⅜	7½	
20⅝	18	GCinma s			8	217	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅜
37½	27¼	GnDyn s	1.20	4.1		537	29⅝	27⅞	29¼	+1⅛
59	51	GnDyn pf4.25		8.1		2	52½	52	52½	+ ½
57⅝	45½	GenEl	2.60	5.2	9	1345	50⅛	49⅝	50	+ ⅝
36½	29⅝	GnFds	1.80	6.0	7	514	30⅛	29⅝	30	+ ¼
29⅝	21⅞	GnGth	1.54e	5.3	19	27	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	9	GnHost	.60	3.8	9	34	16⅛	16	16	
37½	22⅛	GnInst	.60	1.6	9	806	38	36⅝	38	+1⅝
21½	10¼	GenMed	.44	4.2	8	46	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
34¼	24	GnMills	1.16	4.6	9	299	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅜
66½	53⅝	GMot	6.15e	10.	4	1799	59⅝	58⅞	59	+1⅛
52	43⅝	GMot pf3.75		8.2		1	45½	45½	45½	— ¼
69½	59	GMot pf	5	8.2		17	60⅝	60⅛	60⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	9⅝	GnPort	.60	4.4	5	106	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
19⅝	8⅝	GPU	1.59e	17.	4	2033	9⅝	8½	9½	+1
19⅝	5	GnRefr			11	193	10⅝	10¼	10½	+ ½
33⅝	24⅝	GnSignl	1	3.2	10	198	30⅝	30	30⅝	+1⅛
9¼	6⅝	GnSteel	.40b	4.6	7	28	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
32½	27½	GTE	2.48	8.9	7	433	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅛
32⅝	27¾	GTE pf	2.50	9.3		2	27	d27	27	— ¼
28⅞	24⅝	GTE pf	2.48	10.		61	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
15½	12⅝	GTFt pf1.30		10.		z100	13	13	13	— ¼
31⅝	22⅝	GTire	1.50	5.9	5	78	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
7½	3⅝	Genesco				53	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
40	24⅝	Genstr	2	5	9	39⅝	38⅝	39¼		+ ⅝
26½	22	GenuPt	s.88	4.2	11	1261	22⅝	d21	21	—1¼
32½	24	GaPac	1.10	3.9	9	1083	28⅝	28	28¼	+ ⅛
36¼	34⅝	GaPac pf.45e		1.3		129	35¼	35¼	35¼	
24⅝	23	GaPw pf2.56		11.		42	23	23	23	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
27⅝	22⅝	GaPw pf2.52		11.		4	23⅛	23	23	+ ⅛
29⅝	24⅝	GaPw pf2.75		11.		6	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
87⅝	70½	GaPw pf7.80		11.		z2510	74	73⅝	73½	+1½
81	69	GaPw pf7.72		11.		z30	70	70	70	+1
37¼	21¼	Geosrc	.80	2.4	10	87	34	33¼	34	+1⅛
34⅝	24¼	GerbPd	1.62	6.6	7	43	25	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
47¼	33	Getty	1.20	2.7	10	420	43⅝	42⅝	43⅛	+1⅛
18½	17⅝	Getty pf1.20		6.6		50	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅛	GiantPC	.40	4.7	12	4	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
16½	10¼	GibrFn	.60	4.8	6	39	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
17⅝	12⅝	GidLew	1	5.8	4	210	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅜
14⅝	12	GifHill	s.80	5.8	5	9	14	13⅝	13⅝	—
33	23½	Gillette	1.60	6.6	7	281	24⅝	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	6¼	Gleasinc	.20	2.8	5	30	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
25⅝	14	GleasW	.80	3.7	7	33	21⅝	21	21⅝	+ ⅝
21	10⅝	GlobMar			9	125	19	18⅝	19	+1
14	10⅝	GldWFn	.50	4.2	5	29	12⅝	12	12	
23⅛	16⅝	Gdrich	1.44	7.3	4	78	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
10½	8⅝	Gdrich pf.97		10.		z20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	15⅝	Goodyr	1.30	7.9	5	684	16½	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
22½	16⅝	GordJw	.60	3.0	4	5	20	20	20	
34⅛	22⅝	Gould	1.60	6.5	8	315	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
33	22⅝	Gould pf1.35		5.8		3	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	— ⅛
32⅝	25⅝	Grace	1.90	6.9	6	77	27½	27¼	27½	
38	30⅝	Grainger	.92	2.8	11	67	33⅝	33⅛	33¼	
17⅝	10⅝	Granitvl	1	8.8		10	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	12½	GrayDr	.80	5.3	6	8	15	14⅝	15	— ⅛
8¼	5	GtAtPc				216	7⅝	7½	7½	
42½	24⅝	GtLkD	1a	2.8	5	12	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	21⅝	GNIrn	2.25e	8.7	9	8	26	26	26	— ⅛
38¼	26⅝	GtNoNk	1.48	4.0	8	166	35	34⅝	35	+ ⅜
20	16¼	GtWFin	s.84	4.4	5	287	19	18½	19	+ ⅜
15¼	11	Greyh	1.04	7.2	10	980	14⅝	14⅛	14½	—
2⅝	5-16	Greyhnd wt				2322	1⅝	1½	1⅝	—
11⅞	7⅝	GrowG	.44b	4.7	6	22	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
6⅝	2⅝	GthRty				2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
24⅝	14⅝	Grumm	1.20	6.8	10	64	18⅝	17¾	17⅝	+ ⅛
20½	14	Guardln	.48	2.7	6	85	18⅝	18	18	
16¼	11⅝	GlfWstn	.75	5.2	3	259	14⅝	14⅛	14½	+
36⅝	28⅝	GHW pf	2.50	7.7		4	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+
27⅝	22¼	GulfOil	2.05	7.8	6	1419	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	+
14	8¼	GulfRes	.32	2.6	7	66	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+
19½	14½	GulfR pf1.30		7.4		1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
19⅝	15¼	GulfR pf1.60		9.3		31	17⅝	17¼	17¼	—
14⅝	11⅛	GlfStUt	1.36	11.	7	417	12½	12¼	12⅛	+
15⅝	12⅝	GulfUtd	.96	6.6	6	36	14⅝	14½	14½	
45½	39⅝	GlfU pf	3.78	9.5		1	40	40	40	+
12½	6	Gulton	.40	3.7	7	90	11	10½	10⅝	+
		— H-H-H —								
41	32⅝	HackW	3.60	9.4	7	5	38⅝	38½	38½	—
7⅝	4⅝	Halcoa			3	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+
31	22	HallFB	1.24	5.0	10	26	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+
78⅝	58⅝	Hallibt	1.80	2.7	10	703	66⅝	65⅝	65⅝	+
26⅝	17½	HamrP	1.40	6.4	6	79	22¼	21⅜	22	+
17	14	HanJS	1.51e	11.		20	14⅝	14¼	14¼	+

(Continued on Page 10)

Ways to Make Bigger Gains

Major Speculators See Tenfold Gains as Cyclical Goals

In a new report on overlooked prospects for major turnaround activity and new Bull-market eruptions, CAPITAL GAINS RESEARCH shows that the biggest speculators are frequently in the game to generate profits which will run to 500 and 1,000 per cent over the course of a cyclical market. Engineering such gains is largely a matter of getting the prices low enough in the first place—which can mean heaping on the bad news, or moving into areas such as Australia where there has been a massive politico-economic and market correction. MEMOREX and AM INTERNATIONAL are covered in our report as Stocks which could climb dramatically from latest bad-news lows to $70 or more, and $45 or more respectively. Also reviewed is an Australian Exploration Co. whose shares have tripled since first recommended in January, with a new major international partner engaging as the stock promises to intensify upward movement. For reviews of recommended Stocks which have already multipled, and news of new selections, send the coupon or telephone.

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Birmingham is at the centre of a vital communications network; ably served by rail, motorways and an international airport and is justifiably proud of its National Exhibition Centre.

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Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the May 17, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.it.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.078	4.278	108.94 *	47.13 *	0.2439	——	6.808 *	120.36 *	38.705 *
Brussels (a)	30.54	62.855	16.00	6.927	3.58x *	14.6925	——	17.682	5.18375
Frankfurt	1.912	3.936	——	43.30 *	2.244 x	91.79 *	6.248 *	110.36 *	35.53
London (b)	2.05805	——	3.9385	9.088	1,752.12	4.2865	63.00	3.56875	11.088
Milan	851.05	1,752.70	446.03	193.00	——	409.48	27.876	492.33	158.40
New York (c)	——	2.0547	1.9118	4.419	851.125	2.0845	30.59	1.7325	5.1712
Paris	4.4155	9.082	231.09 *	——	5.18 x	212.19 *	14.445 *	255.18 *	82.09 *
Zurich	1.7322	3.56425	90.6128 *	39.2211 *	0.2035	83.1949 *	5.6603 *	——	32.1716 *
ECU	1.3226	0.642443	2.52351	5.83199	1,125.53	2.74836	40.3822	2.28545	7.1043

The following are dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish krona 5.37825 ; Escudo: 49.42 ; Israeli £: 23.85 ; Peseta: 66.08 ; Schilling: 14.0825 ; Sw.krona: 4.3905 ; Yen 215.975 ; Norw. krona: 5.195 ; Fin mark: 3.9865 ; Belgian financial franc: 31.80 ; Hong Kong $: 5.059 ; Singapore $: 2.2025 ; Canadian $: 86.435 U.S. cents.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU : European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2pm EST rates for New York.

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Spot Oil Prices Rising Sharply

ROTTERDAM, May 17 (AP-DJ) — Prices for crude oil and oil products not sold under contract have risen very sharply, by $4 to $9 a barrel, in the last week due to continuing fears that the current shortages will worsen in the coming months.

And in an unprecedented move, Kuwait and Iran reportedly have fixed new official prices for oil they sell directly to the spot market at levels nearly double those of oil sold under long-term contracts, Italian industry sources said today.

[U.S. gasoline shortages will be as severe this summer, but supplies will still fall 5 percent below demand, the White House said today, Reuters reported. Press Secretary Jody Powell said although the situation is expected to improve, "that does not mean that there could not be or will not be spot shortages."]

Underlining the fear of shortages, the U.S. Energy Department reportedly has switched policy and has begun encouraging U.S. oil companies to buy more crude-oil overseas on the spot market, even at high prices.

There is less and less crude available for spot purchase, making the price highly vulnerable to sudden violent swings, but market sources see no prospect of lower prices in the short term.

A trader was reported to be offering a cargo of Iranian oil of 75 percent heavy and 25 percent light crude for around $33 a barrel. Sources said there was some buying interest at price levels not far below that. A small cargo of light crude was sold for between $32 and $33 a barrel.

Such prices represent rises of between $4 and $9 a barrel from early last week, and the question heard most often in the market is: "Where will it end?"

A buyer for a leading oil company and two oil brokers in Rome said Kuwait and Iran informed buyers they would sell oil on the spot market at prices ranging from $31 to $35 a barrel, compared to contract prices of about $16 to $17 a barrel.

If the move became widespread, it would effectively create a floor under spot market prices. Such fixed spot prices are without precedent and reflect the growing determination of producing countries to exert greater control over the use of their oil resources.

One broker suggested that Libya, Algeria and Iraq would also fix official prices for spot transactions. The countries are understood to have recently sold oil on the spot market.

Rotterdam sources continue to emphasize that the spot market accounts for relatively small volumes, under 5 percent of world trade. The spot prices nonetheless are indications of downstream conditions, in this case the extreme tightness of supply.

Traders and brokers cite a variety of factors behind the current rises — and the likelihood that they will continue — including Saudi Arabia's reported cutback of crude available to the Aramco partners for export, the prospect of further rises in official prices next month by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, and the ever-tightening U.S. supply squeeze, which sources believe inevitably will affect Europe.

The U.S. Energy Department had been urging major oil companies to voluntarily refrain from buying high-priced oil on the spot market. In general, however, industry officials contend that the policy has held U.S. purchases abroad well below the volume that might otherwise be desirable during a tight supply period, and thus has worsened the U.S. gasoline shortage.

With that in mind, the department has changed course. One official explains that the policy was not very successful in holding down prices anyway, and the politically volatile gasoline shortage is a more important problem.

The policy reversal accompanies another major change in signals from the Energy Department. The department is easing its pressure on U.S. refiners to rebuild heating-oil inventories, at the expense of gasoline output, by Oct. 1. Officials are passing the word that the Oct. 1 target can slip by a month, or even more. "We may have gone overboard on that one," concedes one source.

Kuwait, Iran Set Minimum Prices

France Proposes Controls On Rotterdam Spot Mart

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, May 17 (IHT). — France today proposed imposing price controls on oil sales in the Rotterdam spot market, where tight world supplies have pushed up prices to more than $30 a barrel.

The proposal was submitted to a Common Market meeting of energy ministers in Brussels. France, which has a system of government-controlled oil prices, wants other European governments to persuade the Netherlands to clamp down on the Rotterdam free market, where oil not sold under long-term contract is traded. However, this accounts for less than 5 percent of international oil trade.

Energy Minister Andre Giraud said that the proposed ceiling price in Rotterdam would be the purchase price of crude oil from an OPEC exporter plus transportation costs.

The French plan envisages setting up a regulatory agency to write regulations to curb speculation in the Rotterdam spot market, according to French Industry Ministry sources. They said that the proposed agency would licence operators in the market and check their books.

But the Netherlands and some other European governments so far have been reluctant to intervene in the spot market.

Most European countries get their crude oil under long-term contracts, and only West Germany and Switzerland purchase significant amounts of oil in Rotterdam's free market, where prices can vary daily in response to supply and demand.

French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet said here today, however, that it is scandalous. . .for Europe to tolerate speculation on oil sales outside the contracts between European governments and oil-producing nations." French officials added that it was dangerous for Europe because OPEC might gear its prices to the Rotterdam spot market.

Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince had reportedly told the French government here last week that the industrial countries could not ask OPEC to hold down prices when western oil companies were reselling OPEC crude at inflated prices on a spot basis. But oil industry experts said that the proposal would be unpopular with some other oil-producing countries — including Iran, Iraq and Kuwait — which are selling oil profitably at spot prices.

A French official said that today's proposal marked an attempt to convince the oil-producing countries that European governments are determined to take steps to improve cooperation about energy.

The spot market gained prominence last winter during the world oil shortfall caused by the Iranian crisis. Oil-exporters then cited the high prices in Rotterdam in March in announcing a 9 percent increase in the floor price of crude oil to $14.54 a barrel. Most oil-exporting nations subsequently applied surcharges.

Banks Postpone Setting Calendar For Mark Bonds

FRANKFURT, May 17 (Reuters) — West German banks effectively shut the market for Deutsche mark Eurobonds today by postponing for two weeks the meeting of the central capital market sub-committee planned for tomorrow.

The meeting, to set the calendar of new issues for the next month, is now scheduled for May 30. Banking sources said the decision reflects the current weakness of the market.

Meanwhile, in London, Alexander Howden Finance's Eurodollar bonds with warrants were priced at 99 to yield 9.64 percent at maturity. The $30-million, 12-year issue carries a coupon of 9½ percent.

Each $1,000 bond carries one detacheable warrant to buy 150 shares of the U.K. insurance broking firm at 100 pence per share, representing a premium of 7¼ percent over yesterday's London closing share price of 93 pence.

BL, Honda Plan Joint Venture

LONDON, May 17 (UPI) — BL Ltd., the state-owned auto maker, said today it has agreed to a joint project with Honda Motor to manufacture a new passenger car being developed by the Japanese firm.

BL said it planned to involve its Jaguar, Rover and Triumph divisions in the production of the new car, planned to start in 1981.

BL will have exclusive marketing rights in the Common Market. Honda would also produce the same model at its plant in Japan for sale in countries outside the EEC under its own brand name.

BL said in early April that it was discussing such a link (IHT, April 4). Analysts noted that BL badly needs the modern technology such a link will provide. It offers Honda an outlet into Europe, where Japan has been persuaded to negotiate voluntary limits on sales due to the EEC's trade deficit with Japan.

News and Notes

"Very encouraging results" so far in the second quarter should help Xerox attain "good" full year earnings, President David Kearns says the company expects to maintain the profit margin level of 18.1 percent attained last year. He also sees major opportunities for future growth in marketing computer disc memories and other peripheral equipment to the original equipment manufacturer market, which could account for $1 billion of revenues by the early 1980s. The company also expects about $1 billion in revenues per year by the mid-1980s from full service maintenance contracts for its products, he adds. On Wednesday, Xerox introduced a desktop model that will be the lowest-priced in its copier line, expanding its presence in the low-priced end of the office-copier market.

* * *

BASF group sales might climb over 10 percent from 21.51 billion Deutsche marks last year, says chairman Matthias Seefelder, but he refuses to commit himself to any profit projection. He warns against drawing any conclusions from first-quarter results, explaining that the 48.9-percent rise in pretax profit and the 15.4-percent gain in sales were compared to a wholly unsatisfactory year-ago quarter. In addition, he warns that customers' stockbuilding helped first-quarter results and warns that this process could be reversed in the second half and have a dampening influence. Mr. Seefelder reports that BASF has decided to explore using coal in producing base materials for chemicals.

* * *

Rhone Poulenc's textile division is expected to move back into the black during 1980 after an operating loss this year which should be lower than last year's operating loss of 175 million francs (about $39.7 million), directors report. They say any appreciable increase in the company's dividend will depend on the recovery of this division, which accounts for about one-fifth of total revenues.

* * *

Two of Europe's largest electrical equipment firms, Cie. Generale d'Electricite and Siemens, are discussing cooperating in the field of low-voltage circuit breakers. Company officials decline to elaborate beyond saying that they could eventually agree to set up a joint unit.

* * *

West German motor vehicle production last month fell to 367,000 units, down 13.2 percent from March but up 9.9 percent from a year earlier when output was disrupted by labor disputes. April exports, at 173,100 units, were down 16.5 percent from March but showed a 9.6-percent gain over the year-ago month. Total production so far this year is 7-percent above the year-earlier level at 1.563 million vehicles and exports are up 6 percent at 748,700 units.

* * *

Passenger car output declined in Britain in March, but production of commercial vehicles rose when compared with the year-earlier month. The Society of Motor Manufacturers & Traders reports auto production fell to 133,312 units from 139,129 units while output of commercial vehicles rose 50,381 units from 41,911 a year earlier. For the first four months of the year, passenger car production fell to 325,382 units from 358,491 a year earlier while output of commercial vehicles rose to 119,892 units from 103,682.

* * *

Gulf Oil is soliciting offers for the purchase of its Los Angeles-based refining and marketing operations. The asking price is at least $275 million. The refinery has a processing capacity of 51,500 barrels a day.

Major Oil Firms Expect Supplies to Remain Tight

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON, May 17 — World oil supplies will almost certainly remain tight and inventories low, leading to the prospect of a difficult winter, even if the major industrial countries achieve their targeted consumption cut of 5 percent, Shell Transport & Trading Chairman Michael Pocock said today.

World oil stocks at the end of the first quarter, he said, were as low as they can realistically go. And even with Iran's return to production at reduced levels, difficulties can be expected to continue.

In some countries, there may be summer gasoline shortages, he said, adding now he was concerned about the adequacy of heating oil supplies for next winter.

Mobil Oil President William Tavoulareas said in Washington that he expects the U.S. gasoline shortage to continue as long as there is a world shortage of crude. He said during a break in his testimony before the House Commerce Committee that there was a world shortage of about 2 million barrels of oil a day due to reduced Iranian production and increased demand.

Exxon Chairman Clifton Garvin Jr. said the U.S. gas shortage is partly due to the build up of stocks for heating oil next winter. "But the more basic reason is simply the limited amount of crude that is available," he said in prepared remarks for the annual meeting in San Francisco. He also said the shortage will continue for some time and said Exxon is not "profiteering" from the situation.

Mr. Pocock, speaking at the annual meeting of Royal Dutch/Shell Group, said first-quarter net income was higher because of the distorting effect of currency translations and the inventory appreciation reflecting the first-in-first-out method of inventory accounting used by most Shell units. This resulted in a gain of £67 million in the quarter compared to a negative effect of £293 million a year earlier.

The impact of the inventory method, it said, was particularly marked as the higher cost of purchases following first-quarter oil price increases was not fully reflected against net income. Trading conditions in the quarter, it added, were substantially affected by price increases due to the continued disruption of Iranian exports.

Mr. Pocock said the company needs to improve its profit margins in order to finance oil inventories at higher prices and to carry out its capital spending program, which this year is budgeted at close to the 1978 level of £2.3 billion. Spending will be concentrated in new energy sources in the North Sea and elsewhere, including a new liquiefied natural gas project in Malaysia.

The actual oil price increases seen since January, including surcharges and market premiums for most Mideast and African crudes, are now some 25 to 35 percent above last year's prices, he noted.

The company added that the quarter's results benefitted to the extent of £32 million related to the disposal of the company's share in General Atomic's uranium and light-water-reactor fuel business.

Royal Dutch-Shell

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	7,900.	6,900.
Profits	551.00	293.00
Per Share(1)	11.69	-
Per Share(2)	0.4159	-

(Revenue and profits in Sterling).
1) Royal Dutch, in guilders.
2) Shell Transport, in Sterling.
Net before currency translation gain of 67 million Sterling versus loss 293 million.

World's Grain Reserves Seen Dropping Sharply

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP-DJ) — World grain reserves, at record levels now, are expected to decline sharply by mid-1980 because of a downturn in production this year, the Agriculture Department said yesterday.

In its first look at global production and demand prospects for grain in the marketing year ending June 30, 1980, the department said the record harvests of the past year are not likely to be repeated.

"Even with generally favorable worldwide weather conditions, stocks are unlikely to show any further increase by the end of 1979-80," the department's outlook board said. But it cautioned that "uncertainty surrounds" the grain situation because "most of the spring crops are yet to be planted."

Total grain production — including wheat and coarse grains such as corn, oats and barley — was estimated at a record of 1.178 billion tons for the current marketing year ending this June. Counting global use, estimated at about 1.142 billion tons, and allowing for grain left over from previous crops, the world reserve this July 1 was estimated at a record 207 million tons.

Two Projections

But because of the uncertainties, the report included two sets of projections based on good and bad weather, and adjustments in demand that might result from each alternative.

With favorable conditions, world grain production could total 1.16 billion tons in the coming year, down about 1.5 percent from the estimate for the current year. Poor weather could mean a production of 1.09 billion tons, a 7.5-percent decline.

With good weather and resulting consumption of 1.18 billion tons, the amount of grain left over in world stockpiles by mid-1980 could be as much as 187 million tons, a drop of 9.7 percent from this summer's stocks.

But with poor weather and consumption of only 1.135 billion tons, the global reserve could shrink to 162 million tons, a decline of 21.7 percent, the smallest stockpile in four years, the report showed.

The Soviet Union has not had as favorable weather as it did a year ago and so is not expected to match last year's record total grain output of 237.2 million tons, the report said. That included 226.5 million tons of wheat and coarse grains. The report said that Soviet production of wheat and coarse grains this year will likely range between 183 million and 223 million tons, not counting so-called miscellaneous grains.

China's production was projected in a range of 117 million and 121 million tons, up from 115 million estimated for the current year.

Total U.S. grain output for the coming year is forecast at between 224 million and 271 million tons, depending on the weather, compared with a record of 267 million tons expected this year.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

United States

Campbell Soup *

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	580.80	514.10
Profits	33.12	30.93
Per share	1.00	0.92
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1,700.	1,500.
Profits	103.45	93.69
Per share	3.09	2.78

** 1978 figures restated.*

Int'l Harvester *

2nd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	2,210.	1,700.
Profits	95.30	67.13
Per Share	3.12	2.24
6 months	1979	1978
Revenue	3,810.	2,890.
Profits	154.07	77.68
Per Share	5.03	2.56

** 1978 figures restated; net increased by 23 cents a share in quarter and 76 cents in half by reinstatement of previous inventories write-downs.*

Sunbeam

Year March 31	1979	1978
Revenue	1,300.	1,200.
Profits	47.83	44.62
Per Share	3.22	3.01

W. Germany

BASF

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	6,050.	5,240.
Pre-tax Net	414.00	278.00

Signs of U.S. Slowdown Encouraging

Prices on Wall Street Rebound

NEW YORK, May 17 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices rose sharply in moderately active trading today, recovering much of the ground lost since early May.

Analysts said news yesterday of declines in April industrial production and housing starts indicated a slowdown in the U.S. economy and raised hopes of an easing in upward pressures on interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average added 14.47 to 842.95 while advancing issues outnumbered declines as volume expanded to 30.55 million shares from 28.35 million yesterday.

Analysts also said the market was technically ready for an advance, having been under pressure since early May on worries about short supplies of gasoline. The White House said today gasoline shortages will be less severe this summer, but may fall 5-percent below demand.

The market was also helped by strength in the dollar and a firmer tone for the bond market, analysts said. They said the recent signs of a slowing of the economy also gave traders hope the basic money stock would show either a decline or little change and thus give the Federal Reserve less cause to tighten credit.

M-1 Up $900 Million

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported that the narrowly defined U.S. money supply, M-1, rose $900 million in the May 9 week and was up 6.8 percent on average over the last four weeks compared with the 13 weeks previous. M-2, a broader measure, $1.8 billion and was up 7.7 percent.

Business loans at major New York City reporting banks fell $41 million in the week ended yesterday after allowing for a $213-million rise in holdings of bankers' acceptances, the Fed said. The decline compared with a rise of $131 million last week, and an increase of $179 million in the comparable week last year, the Fed added.

Active Woolworth jumped two points. Brascan's suit to prevent Edper Equities from interfering with its plans to acquire Woolworth for $35 a share got under way. Brascan, sought by Edper in a separate bid, was higher.

National Airlines was firmer. Yesterday holders approved a merger with either Pan American World Airways or Eastern Airlines at $50 a share, subject to U.S. approval and five rounds of bidding. Pan Am and Eastern firmed.

Simplicity Pattern led the actives rising one to 12. A block of 197,400 shares moved at 11. RCA Corp. gained. A block of 187,000 shares traded at 25.

Among companies increasing quarterly dividends were Centex Corp. to 6¼ cents and Michigan National to 30.

John Blair & Co. voted a three-for-two stock split and an increase in the quarterly cash dividend to 37½ cents a share on pre-split stock from the current 32 cents a share. The company said the stock split will be in the form of a 50-percent stock dividend. Following the split, the quarterly dividend will be 25 cents a share.

Extra stock dividends were declared by Daniel Industries of 5 percent, Flickinger (SM), 5 percent and House of Ronnie, 10 percent.

Waldbaum Inc. declared a 3 percent stock dividend.

Amerada Hess gained in active trading. It was the subject of a favorable press report.

Newport Pharmaceuticals rose over-the-counter. A licensee will begin selling Newport's new drug, isoprinosine, in France soon.

Brown Co., 81-percent-owned by Gulf and Western Industries, gained. It could not explain the rise but noted a large block trade may have stimulated interest.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were also sharply higher with the market-value index up 2.62 to 178.84.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat closed substantially lower, corn irregularly higher, oats higher and soybeans substantially higher.

U.S. Personal Income Up Slightly; Capacity Use Off

WASHINGTON, May 17 (UPI) — Personal income of Americans rose during April at the slowest pace in more than two years, the government reported today in another piece of evidence that the economy is cooling.

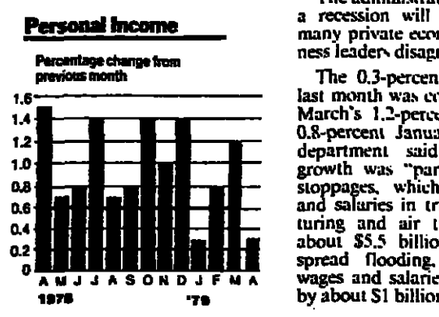
The Commerce Department reported income, a closely watched economic indicator, rose $6 billion — or 0.3 percent — to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $1.86 trillion last month. It was the smallest gain since January 1977.

In a separate report, the Federal Reserve Board reported today that U.S. factories operated at 84.9 percent of capacity during April, a steep drop from the March level of 86.1 percent and the lowest rate since the 84.7 percent of last July. The board said the drop reflected declines in industrial production caused primarily by trucking industry labor problems.

The new statistics were made public a day after the government reported industrial production during April took its biggest plunge in four years and that housing construction fell 2.1 percent. Taken together, the indicators showed U.S. economic growth has turned sluggish. The only question is whether the slowdown will be so drastic that a recession materializes.

The administration firmly belives a recession will be avoided, but many private economists and business leaders disagree.

The 0.3-percent rise in income last month was considerably below March's 1.2-percent gain and the 0.8-percent January advance. The department said April's slower growth was "partly due to work stoppages, which reduced wages and salaries in trucking, manufacturing and air transportation by about $5.5 billion, and to widespread flooding, which reduced wages and salaries in construction by about $1 billion."



Dollar Up Sharply; Gold Continues Rise

LONDON, May 17 (AP-DJ) — The dollar rose sharply against European currencies and the yen today and gold set its third consecutive daily record in markets that continued to be dominated by considerations of the supply and price of oil.

The dollar moved to another high for the year against the Deutsche mark at 1.9130 DM compared with 1.9059 DM yesterday. It also soared against the yen to 216.75 from 214.32.

Reinforcing sales of marks and yen was speculation that the central banks concerned might not keep up their heavy sales of dollars because their reserve losses have already become great.

While the market continued to equate demand for oil with demand for dollars, sterling took a surprising tumble in view of Britain's oil riches. The pound fell to $2.0567 from $2.0610. Analysts said the decline could have been related to a statement in Copehagen by Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, who said that Britain hopes to join the European monetary system by September. If Britain joins the currency link, the pound's exchange rate would have to be lower than at present because of Britain's high rate of inflation and lack of industrial efficiency, analysts contend.

The dollar moved up to 4.4150 French francs from 4.4025 while gaining against the Benelux currencies and Lira. However, the Canadian dollar remained unchanged at 86.52 U.S. cents.

The price of gold in London late today was quoted at $256.70-257.10 an ounce, bid and asked, the third consecutive record.

The middle price was $256.90, up from $256.25, the record set yesterday, and $254.75, the previous record set Tuesday.

The ending quote was up from the afternoon fixing of $256.80, but below today's record morning fixing of $257.55.

Mid East Reports 1979

This year the International Herald Tribune plans to publish a series of in-depth reports covering the Middle East. For details and advertising information contact your local IHT representative or:

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 17

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
21½	17¾	HonJI	1.84a	10.		17	18	17⅞	18	+¼
24¼	10½	Hndlmn	1	8.8	4	181	11⅜	11	11⅜	+¼
23⅝	14⅝	HandyH	.60	3.1	10	13	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+⅛
41¼	28⅝	Hanna	1.80	4.7	9	324	38⅜	38⅛	38¼	
41¼	26	HarBrJ	1.44	4.1	20	59	35¼	34½	34⅝	–⅝
18⅞	8¼	Hardees	.24	1.8	6	59	13⅝	13⅜	13½	+⅛
23⅞	11⅞	Harnishf	1	8.4	10	100	12	11¾	11⅞	+⅛
40½	15⅝	Harrah	.50	2.5	10	96	20⅛	19½	20	+¼
34¼	26½	HarrBk	1.66	6.1	6	512	27¼	26½	27¼	+1
37	25¼	Harris	.60	2.2	11	120	27⅝	26⅞	26⅞	–½
36⅞	28	Harsco	1.80	5.8	6	8	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
16	10	HartSM	.88	7.6	5	24	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	–⅛
27⅛	16¼	HarteHk	.56	2.9	11	414	19⅞	19½	19½	–⅜
14¼	7	HartIZd	.40	3.8	5	31	10⅝	10	10½	+½
16¼	14⅛	HattSe	1.50	10.	10	3	14⅝	14¼	14¼	–¼
28⅜	23¼	HwllEl	2.24	9.1	7	7	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	–⅛
26¼	15⅛	HayesA	1.28	8.1	17	28	15⅝	d15¼	15⅝	–¼
17¼	10¼	Hazeltn	.60	4.0	7	22	15	14⅞	15	+⅛
27⅝	15	HeathTec			5	29	22⅝	21⅞	22	–¼
14½	8½	Hecks	.30	3.0	6	207	10⅝	10⅜	10½	–¼
12⅝	4⅝	HeclaM			28	134	12	11½	11⅝	+¼
28½	20	HeilmB	s		8	43	27	26½	27	+½
44¼	35⅜	HeinzH	2	5.2	8	227	38½	38¼	38¼	–⅛
11½	6⅞	HeleneC			8	11	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
21¼	16	Hellrint	1.20	7.1	5	88	17	16⅞	16⅞	–⅛
54	35¼	HelmrP	.48	1.0	11	215	49¾	49¼	49⅝	+¾
2⅝	1⅜	HemCap				2	2	2	2	
8⅛	7⅛	Heminc	.66e	8.7		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
21⅞	13⅞	Hercules	1.10	5.8	7	724	19⅛	18¾	19⅛	+¼
23½	17⅞	Hershy	1.30	6.9	6	60	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+¼
13¼	7	Hesston				6	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
18⅛	14⅛	Hestn pf1.60		10.		9	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
31⅞	25¼	Heublin	1.52	5.4	9	169	28¼	28	28	
97	74	HewltPk	.60	.7	16	598	91⅛	89⅞	91	+1¼
11⅛	5½	HghVlt	.10	1.4	10	35	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	+⅛
37⅞	25¼	Hillenbd	1.08	3.3	8	6	33	32¾	33	+¼
35⅜	22	Hilton	1	3.4	10	773	29½	28⅞	29¼	
23¼	15⅝	Hobart	1.20	6.8	7	68	18	17⅝	17⅞	–¼
32⅝	15½	Holiday	.66	3.7	8	752	17⅝	17	17⅝	+⅝
48	24½	HlidyA	.85t	3.2		2	26¾	26½	26¾	+1
29⅞	15	HollyS				12	16½	16⅛	16¼	+⅛
11⅛	9⅞	HmeG pf1.10		11.		14	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
40	29	Homstk	1.10a	3.3	11	x176	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	+⅛
30⅝	22	Honda	.37e	1.4	14	10	26½	26¼	26½	–⅛
75⅛	53½	Honwll	2.20	3.1	7	1087	70⅝	68¾	70¼	+2⅛
25½	18⅛	HoovU	1.24	5.9	6	48	21¼	20¾	21⅛	
5⅝	2⅛	Horizon				210	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
34½	24⅞	HospCp	.50	1.8	11	174	27⅞	27¼	27⅝	+⅝
27	13	HostIntl	.60	4.2	5	654	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+1¼
32¼	21⅞	HougM	1.40	4.5	7	13	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	+¼
11⅞	5⅛	HousFb	.36	6.3	14	120	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
21¼	16⅞	HoushF	1.45	7.9	5	248	18½	18¼	18⅜	
35½	28⅞	HouF pf2.50		8.7		30	29¼	d28⅞	28⅞	–½
33¾	26⅞	Housin	2.36	8.0	7	712	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	
29⅛	19⅞	HousNG	1	3.7	8	384	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞	
17	9	HowdJn	.44	3.6	8	1119	12⅝	11½	12⅜	+1
18⅞	15⅞	Hubbrd	1.60	9.3	10	40	17⅛	17¼	17¼	–⅛
21	16⅝	HudsMin	.30e	1.7	17	11	17½	16¾	17¼	+¼
51⅞	31¾	HughsTl	.92	1.9	10	905	48⅝	47	48⅝	+1¾
33½	14¼	Humon	.75	2.8	13	751	27¼	26½	27	+½
24⅝	21⅛	Huma pf2.50		11.		69	22⅛	22	22⅛	+⅛
17⅝	10¼	HuntCh	.40	2.9	10	58	13¾	13½	13⅝	
16½	8⅛	HuntIR				1	10	10	10	
24	13½	HuttEF	.80	4.9	4	24	16⅜	15⅝	16¼	+⅜
14¾	9⅝	Huyck	.72	6.3	8	57	11½	11¼	11½	+¼
		— I-I-I —								
32½	22⅛	IC Ind	1.84	7.2	5	42	25½	25	25½	+⅜
51	39⅝	IC In pf3.50		8.7		19	40½	40⅛	40⅛	
8	4	ICN				152	5¼	5	5¼	+¼
47⅞	36	INACp	3	6.9	5	257	43½	42⅝	43½	+⅞
24⅝	23	INACp pf1.90		8.2		4	23¼	23¼	23¼	–¼
18¼	15⅞	INAIn	1.62	9.9		17	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
14¼	9⅞	IU Int	.95	7.5	34	239	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
42	28⅞	IUInt A				2	38	37⅞	37⅞	–1⅛
22½	15⅞	IUInt pf1.25		6.3		1	20	20	20	
27⅝	24	IdahoP	2.??	9.3	10	67	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+⅛
28	18⅝	IdealB	1.60	6.8	5	49	23½	23	23½	+⅜
8⅝	4	IdealT	.16r	3.0		10	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	
25½	20	IllPowr	2.28	11.	7	626	20⅝	20⅛	20½	+⅜
28½	20¼	ITW	1	3.8	9	67	26	25⅞	26	+½
24¾	15	ImplCp	1	4.8	4	48	21	20¾	21	+¼
22½	14⅝	INCO	.40	2.0	54	452	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+⅛
10½	9	IncCC	1.02e	11.		2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
23½	19½	IndIM pf2.15		11.		1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
24⅞	20⅛	IndIM pf2.25		10.		5	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+⅛
27⅞	24¼	IndlGas	2.40	9.1	4	5	26⅝	26½	26½	–⅛
24⅝	21⅛	IndlPL	2.12	9.5	8	97	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+½
19¾	15⅝	IndlNat	1.44	8.4	5	7	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
22⅝	11⅞	Inexco	.14	.7	21	740	19¼	17⅞	19¼	+1¼
64¼	44¼	IngerR	3.16	6.3	7	382	50⅝	48½	50	+1⅝
44	30⅝	IngR pf2.35		7.4		16	31⅜	31⅜	31¼	+¼
15⅞	11⅝	IngrTec	.50	3.2	8	12	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅛
41⅞	33½	IndndSH	2.80a	7.6	5	54	37	36¼	37	+¼
17¼	11½	Insilco	.94b	7.4	6	38	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
19½	13½	Insilc pf1.25		8.3		7	15	15	15	
2⅞	1⅜	InstInvTr				32	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	–⅛
21	13⅝	Integon	.44a	2.2	6	1183	19⅝	17⅞	19⅝	+2⅛
22½	18⅝	ItcpSe	1.92a	10.		8	19⅝	19	19	–¼
44⅝	34	Interco	2.20	5.8	6	84	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝	
28½	15⅞	IntDiv	8.11e		6	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
29⅞	21⅛	Intrlk	2.20	8.7	14	17	25¼	24⅞	25¼	+¼
18⅞	10	IntAlum	.50	4.3	6	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	–⅛
322	255	IBM	13.76	4.4	14	831	309½	306	309¼	+2½
80	76¼	IBM wi				296	77⅞	76⅞	77⅛	+⅜
27⅝	20¼	IntFlav	.80	3.7	14	266	21⅞	20⅝	21⅝	+1
44⅞	31⅝	IntHarv	2.30	6.0	5	436	38⅝	37⅝	38⅛	+1⅝
47½	34	IntMin	3	6.5	7	388	46¼	44⅞	46¼	+1½
46½	41	IntMinr pf 4		9.8		4	41	41	41	–1
25½	17	IntMult	1.28	5.9	7	19	20½	20⅜	20½	+⅛
49¼	35⅝	IntPapr	2.20	4.9	6	451	45⅝	43⅝	45¼	+1⅝
16	8¼	IntRectf	.25	1.9	6	20	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+⅜
34⅞	26⅝	IntTT	2.20	7.9	6	1348	28⅛	27⅝	28	+¼
61¼	47½	IntTT pfH 4		7.9		2	50½	50½	50½	
56¼	44¾	IntTT pfJ 4		8.7		7	46	45⅝	46	–¼
55⅝	44	IntTT pfK 4		8.7		127	45⅝	44⅝	45⅝	+⅞
61½	49⅞	IntTT pfO 5		9.6		20	52¼	51⅞	52	–½
41⅞	32¼	IntTT pf2.25		6.5		5	34⅜	34½	34⅜	+¼
58⅜	47½	IntTT pf4.50		9.2		15	49	48⅝	49	
23⅞	15	Intrace	1.30	6.8	6	15	19⅛	19	19⅛	–⅛
39¼	30⅛	IntrpGp	1.60	4.7	7	22	34½	33⅞	34¼	+⅜
16	13⅞	IntstPw	1.50	11.	8	11	14	13⅞	14	+⅛
24⅝	20⅛	InPw pf2.28		11.		z10	21½	21½	21½	
38¼	17½	Intrway	.80	2.3	6	464	34¾	34	34½	+⅜
22⅝	17⅝	IowaBf	s.52	2.9	5	166	18⅛	17⅞	18	+⅛
17⅝	13¼	IowaEl	1.50	11.	7	20	14⅛	14	14	+⅛
22	18⅛	IowlIG	2	11.	7	13	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+⅛
28	22⅝	IowaPL	2.40	10.	7	32	23	22⅞	22⅞	+⅛
23⅝	19¼	IowaPS	2.04	10.	7	93	20½	20⅜	20½	+⅛
8¾	4⅝	IpcoHp	.12	2.3		30	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
32½	14	ItekCp			13	87	23¼	21½	23¼	+2
37½	13⅛	ItelCp	.80	5.7	4	1449	14⅝	13¾	14⅛	+⅜
15⅝	12⅝	Itel pf	1.44	11.		36	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	–⅜
		— J-J-J —								
28¼	19⅛	JmesF	1.20	6.1	9	59	20	19¾	19¾	–¼
14½	6⅞	Jamswy	.08b	.9	4	13	9⅞	9	9¼	+¼
19⅝	14⅞	Jantzen	1	5.6	6	15	18⅛	18	18	
13⅝	9¼	JapnF	1.56e	16.		66	10	10	10	–⅛
35⅝	28¼	JeffPilt	1.20	3.8	8	41	32	31½	32	+⅜
44	29¼	JerC pf	4	13.		z10	30	30	30	
101	71	JerC pf	9.36	13.		z120	73½	72½	73½	+1
88¾	59	JerC pf	8.12	13.		z100	63	63	63	+½
122	95⅛	JerC pf13.50		13.		z140	101½	100¾	100¾	–¼
110⅞	91⅝	JerC pf	11	13.		z130	88	d88	88	–3⅝
25⅝	16¼	JerC pf	2.18	13.		13	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	–¼
26	18⅞	JewelC	1.68	7.0	7	86	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+¼
5⅝	2⅞	Jewelcor			5	46	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+⅛
34⅞	22½	JhnMan	1.92	8.0	5	437	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	
62⅝	60	JhnMn pf5.40		8.7		2	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	+⅛
89	67⅛	JohnJn	2	2.8	13	458	70⅞	70¼	70¼	–¼
12	5½	JohnEF			17	47	8½	8⅜	8½	+¼
33½	21¾	JohnCn	1.10	4.0	7	110	27½	27⅛	27½	+⅜
39⅞	28⅛	JohnC pf	2	5.7		8	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	
16¼	11⅛	JonLgn	.60	4.7	8	42	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	+⅛
50¾	44	JonLaupf	5	11.		z10	44½	44½	44½	
37½	27¾	Jorgen	1.30	4.1	6	5	32	31⅝	31⅝	–¼
23⅝	16⅜	Jostens	1	5.2	9	17	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	–⅛
38½	27½	JoyMfg	1.64	5.3	8	174	31	30⅝	30⅝	–⅜
		— K-K-K —								
29⅝	22¼	K mart	.84	3.2	9	904	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+¾
27½	16⅝	KaisrAl	1	4.9	5	274	20⅞	20⅛	20⅝	+¼
29⅝	16⅝	KaisCe	1.40	5.9	4	40	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+¼
31⅞	17⅝	KaisrSt	1.50	5.5	11	77	28	27⅞	27½	–⅜
9⅝	6½	KaneMil	.28	3.9	8	12	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
19½	12⅛	Kaneb	.70	4.9	7	281	14⅝	13⅞	14¼	+½
29⅝	24	KCtyPL	2.66	10.	6	88	25½	25¼	25½	+⅜
51	41⅞	KCPL pf4.35		10.		z1060	43½	43⅛	43¼	+¼
51½	44½	KCPL pf4.50		10.		z10	44	d44	44	–½
26⅝	22⅝	KCPL pf2.33		10.		10	23	22⅞	22⅞	–⅜
28⅝	17½	KCSoln	.90	3.7	6	26	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	+¾
21	17¼	KanGE	1.90	11.	8	21	17½	17⅛	17⅜	+⅛
23	18⅝	KanNb	1.48b	8.0	6	18	18½	18⅜	18½	+⅛
22½	19	KanPLt	1.96	10.	7	35	19⅞	19½	19½	
26½	21½	KaPL pf2.23		9.4		1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
11	5⅝	Katyind			3	54	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
28⅛	16⅝	Katy pf1.46		7.6		8	19⅛	19	19⅛	–⅛
10⅝	5⅝	KaufBr	.24	3.1	6	127	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	+⅛
19¼	11	Keene	.40	2.7	5	16	15	14⅝	14⅝	–⅛
14⅝	6¾	Keller	.30b	3.5	6	22	8½	8⅝	8⅝	
24⅝	17	Kellogg	1.20	6.5	9	281	18⅝	18	18⅜	+⅜
23½	12¼	Kellwd	1.12	8.7	6	11	13	12⅞	12⅞	+⅛
41½	29⅝	Kenmtl	1.32	3.2	8	26	41	40⅝	41	–⅝
29	19	Kennct	.60e	2.6	37	749	23¼	22	23⅛	+¼
22	17⅝	KyUtil	2.04	10.	7	32	20⅛	20½	20½	
17⅝	11⅛	KerrGls	.44	3.4	6	163	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	+⅛
56⅞	41⅝	KerrM	1.55	3.3	9	354	46⅞	46¼	46⅝	+¼
16½	9½	KeysCon			10	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	–⅛
25⅝	16¼	Keyslnt	.48	2.1	12	5	23¼	23⅛	23¼	+¼
38⅝	27⅞	KiddeW	1.60	5.5	5	11	29⅝	28⅝	29¼	+⅛
52¾	42¼	Kidde pfC 4		9.0		4	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+⅛
50¼	39¾	KimbCl	2.88	6.1	7	57	47	46⅞	47	+½
18	11⅛	KingDSt	.90	7.3	6	47	12½	12¼	12⅛	+⅛
30⅝	16¼	Kirsch	1.25	7.2	4	12	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+⅛
29⅞	20⅝	KnigtRd	.60	2.8	9	39	21⅝	21¼	21¼	–¼
25⅝	14½	Koehrin	1	4.6	6	18	22	21⅞	21⅞	–⅛
31¾	19⅝	Kollmr	.64	2.2	9	59	29	27⅞	29	+⅜
24⅝	17⅝	Koppers	1.20	5.7	7	54	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	–⅛
50¼	41½	Kopprpf	4	9.2		z60	43½	43½	43½	+2
12⅝	7⅛	Koracp	.34	2.9	5	17	12	11¾	11¾	–⅛
49⅝	43	Kraft	3	6.6	7	160	45⅝	44⅝	45⅝	+1⅛
12¼	7½	Kroehlr				6	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
42⅝	31¼	Kroger	2.32	5.9	6	150	39	38⅝	39	+½
19⅝	13⅛	Kuhlm	.80a	5.5	5	8	14¾	14½	14½	
14	9	Kysor	.80	6.6	4	9	12⅛	12	12⅛	
		— L-L-L —								
13¼	5⅝	LFE	.10r	1.4	6	8	7¼	7¼	7¼	
13½	5⅝	LTV			2	344	9	8½	9	+½
28½	21¾	LTV pf 2.60		9.5		36	27⅝	27	27⅝	+⅜
12⅛	8	LQuint	1.08t	12.	13	68	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	–⅛
22⅝	17⅞	LacGas	1.86	9.0	6	11	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	–⅛
25⅝	13¾	LamSe	1	4.2	7	99	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+⅜
23½	12⅝	LaneBry	1	5.7	8	72	17⅝	16⅞	17½	+⅝
35⅝	22½	Lanier	.50	1.6	13	18	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+⅛
15	8¾	LawtCh	.60	5.1	13	177	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+⅛
24	14½	LearSg	1.04	5.5	4	215	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+½
59	36	LearS pf2.25		4.9		71	46¼	46	46¼	+1¼
23¼	18¾	LswTrns	1.30	6.2	6	6	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
25	19½	LeeEnt	.72	3.5	11	31	20½	20	20½	
25	18	Leesona	1.16	5.5	6	16	21¼	21⅛	21¼	
3⅛	1⅜	LehValy			6	23	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
11⅜	9¼	Lehmn	1.31e	13.		120	10⅛	10	10	
15⅞	6⅛	Lennar	.40	2.9	4	121	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	–¼
32¾	23½	Lenox	1.30	5.2	7	27	25	24¾	25	–⅛
10⅝	6⅝	LesFay	.48	6.3	5	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+¼
18⅛	13½	LevFdC				11	16¼	16	16¼	+⅛
14¾	13½	LevFln	.75a	5.5		8	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	
50⅞	31⅝	LeviStr	1.80	3.9	7	122	46⅝	46¼	46½	+½
26⅝	17⅛	LevitzF	.60	3.0	5	28	20	20	20	
28⅝	23	LOF	2.20	8.1	4	43	27¼	26⅞	27⅛	+⅜
5⅝	2½	LibrtyLn			8	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	–⅛
17½	13⅛	Lifemk	s.48	3.1	8	8	15⅝	15½	15½	
41⅜	29⅜	Lippet	2.50	7.6	5	110	32⅞	32½	32⅝	+⅛
55½	41½	LillyEli	1.80	3.5	13	565	52	51½	51⅞	+⅜
43	34	LincNt	2.80	7.1	6	104	39½	38¾	39½	+½
86	69	LincNtpf	3	3.8		1	78½	78½	78½	+1
18⅝	15½	LincPl	1.80	11.		5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	–⅜
8⅝	3	Lionel	.16	2.7	7	39	6	5⅞	6	
28½	17⅝	Litton	.58t	2.2		832	26¼	24⅝	26⅛	+1⅝
20⅝	17⅝	Litton pf	2	18.		3	20	20	20	
37⅛	16½	Lockhd			4	143	20⅝	19¾	20¼	+½
34⅛	20⅝	Loctite	.40	1.5	12	39	27	26½	27	+¼
55⅝	34⅝	Loews	1.20	2.8	4	24	43½	42⅝	43½	+⅞
15½	9⅝	LomFn	.80	7.1	7	14	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
19⅝	14½	LomM	1.93	11.	9	16	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+¼
27½	18⅝	LnStar	1.40	6.3	5	162	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+⅜
19¼	15⅛	LILCo	1.70	11.	6	392	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+⅜
92½	77	LIL pf 5.75		7.6		1	76	d76	76	–1
27	21⅜	LIL pfP2.43		11.		20	22	21⅞	21⅞	
27¼	24⅜	LIL pfO2.47		9.6		3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+¼
34	24	LoneDr	.76	2.9	12	7	26¼	26½	26¼	+¼
39¼	23½	LoralCp	1	3.3	10	66	30¼	29⅝	30¼	+⅛
29¼	19½	LaLand	1.28	4.5	10	244	28⅜	27⅛	28¼	+⅜
24½	15⅞	LaPac	.60b	3.0	6	649	20	19⅞	20	+¼
24¼	19½	LouvGs	2	10.	9	36	20	19⅞	19⅞	+⅛
19⅝	12⅝	Lowenst	.60	4.5	4	45	13½	13	13⅜	+⅜
49⅜	37⅝	Lubrzl	1.60	3.7	11	104	43⅝	42⅞	43⅛	+⅛
18½	13⅝	LuckyS	1	6.5	8	1501	15½	15¼	15½	+⅜
18⅞	7⅜	Ludlow	.60	4.8	13	201	12⅞	12¼	12⅝	+¼
19	14⅛	Lukens	.96	6.4	5	16	15	14⅞	15	+⅜
19⅞	10⅝	LynCSys	.40	2.8	12	118	14½	14	14½	–½
		— M-M-M —								
24	20½	MACOM	s.24	1.1	17	9	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	–⅛
46⅝	31⅞	MCA	1.20	2.9	7	638	41⅜	40¾	41¼	+¼
14¾	8	MEI	.40	3.2	7	72	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	–¼
28⅝	16	MGIC	1	5.0	6	x320	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	+½
21⅞	13½	MacAF	1	6.7	7	26	15¼	14⅝	14⅞	+⅛
14	8¼	MacDn	.40	4.8	5	51	8¼	d 8	8¼	+⅛
15	6¾	Macke	.48	5.0	6	92	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
19	8⅛	Macmill	.72	3.8	11	835	u19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	+⅝
28½	15½	Mcml pf1.20		4.3		5	28	28	28	+1
45⅝	32	Macy	1.65	4.6	6	6	36	36	36	
53½	43	Macypf	4.25	9.8		z10	43½	43½	43½	–½
15⅝	12¼	MdsFd	1.29e	9.2		194	14	13⅝	14	+⅛
14⅝	7⅝	MagicCf	.60	6.2	5	112	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
32¾	26½	MatonH	.96	3.5	9	2	27¼	27	27¼	+¼
13⅝	8½	Manhln	.30b	3.0	3	30	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
14⅛	6⅛	ManhLf	.30	3.3	13	41	9	8⅞	9	
40½	30⅝	MfrHan	2.28	6.6	6	217	34½	34¼	34⅜	
38⅝	26¼	MAPCO	1.40	5.1	9	424	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+⅜
38½	17⅝	MaratM	.80	2.5	7	105	32½	31⅞	32½	+⅜
75⅝	47¾	MaratO	2.80	3.9	10	570	72	70¾	72	+3¼
34⅝	34¾	MaralOwl				6	u36	35⅝	36	+1¼
28⅝	17½	Maremt	1	3.9	7	61	25⅞	25½	25⅝	+⅜
17⅝	13½	MarMid	.80	5.0	7	109	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+⅜
17⅛	11½	MarionL	.64	5.3	10	223	12	11⅞	12	–⅛
18⅝	9⅝	MarkCH	.36	2.8	17	34	13	12⅝	13	+⅛
20⅝	13	Mark pf1.20		8.1		14	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
35⅝	21	Marley	1	4.6	7	36	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	
16⅝	10¼	Marriot	.16	1.1	10	796	14⅝	14	14¼	+⅛
68⅝	56½	MrshM	3.20	5.2	12	91	61⅞	60⅝	61⅜	+1⅛
25½	15½	MrshF	1.24	6.9	8	86	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+⅜
35⅝	26⅝	MartM	1.80	5.5	5	38	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+⅛
15⅝	9	MaryK	.48	3.3	10	26	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+⅛
26⅝	18	Md Cup	.56	3.0	6	27	18⅝	d17⅞	18⅛	+⅛
26	18¼	Masco	.68	2.9	8	295	20⅝	20½	20½	+⅛
30⅝	17½	Masonit	1.20	4.5	8	310	27⅝	26¼	26⅝	–½
15¾	11⅛	MasM	1.36e	10.	10	63	13⅛	12⅝	13	+½
13	8	MassyF				115	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	
17⅝	15⅝	MasCp	1.68	11.		24	15⅝	15¼	15¼	
11⅞	10⅛	MasInc	1.08	10.		36	10⅝	10⅛	10½	+⅛
13⅝	6½	Mattel	.30e	3.3	7	263	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	+½
9¼	3½	Mattel	wt			208	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+⅜
27⅝	22⅛	MayDS	1.40	5.3	7	132	26⅝	26	26⅝	+½
25¼	18½	MayerO	1	4.2	9	17	23⅞	23½	23⅝	+⅜
5⅞	3½	MaysJW			4	13	4⅛	4¼	4¼	–⅛
28⅝	22½	Maytg	1.80	7.3	9	34	24¾	24½	24¾	–⅛
31½	15⅞	McDermt	1	6.1	5	499	16⅝	15⅞	16⅝	+½
35⅝	23	McDr pf2.20		9.6		637	23¼	23	23	
32½	25¾	McDr pf2.60		10.		707	26	25⅝	25⅞	
60½	39¼	McDnld	.56	1.3	11	343	43½	42¼	43½	+1⅜
40½	26¼	McDonD	.75	2.6	7	199	28½	27⅞	28½	+1⅛
30⅝	23½	McDonh	1.20	4.2	5	2	28½	28½	28½	+¼
30⅝	22½	McGEd	1.80	7.2	6	48	25	24⅞	25	
34	20⅝	McGrH	1.28	5.1	9	301	25½	24⅝	25¼	+¼
41½	18⅝	McIntyr			20	x1730	38½	38	38⅛	+⅜
20⅝	12	McLean	.64	4.6	5	167	14	13⅝	14	+⅜
13⅝	8¼	McLoul			3	42	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
27¼	9¼	McMorO	.10	.4	123	469	27	25⅞	27	+1⅞
15⅝	10	McNeil	.80	6.0	6	11	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+⅛
33⅝	19⅝	Mead	1.60	5.9	5	514	27⅛	26⅝	27	+¼
45¾	22¾	Measrx	.50	1.1	16	74	43⅝	42	43¼	+1¾
41⅞	19¼	Medtrn	.40	1.2	14	311	40	39	40	+⅜
33⅝	24⅞	Melville	1.40	4.7	9	129	30⅛	29⅝	29⅞	
60⅝	25½	Memorex			5	256	33	32⅝	33	+½
37	31½	MercStr	1a	2.9	5	5	34½	34¼	34½	+¼
32⅝	24¾	MerTx	1.48	5.0	6	17	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+⅛
71⅝	53¼	Merck	1.90	2.9	15	654	65¼	63½	64⅝	+1½
40⅛	26¼	Merdith	1.20	4.2	6	10	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+⅛
24¾	14¾	MerrLy	.88	4.8	7	467	18½	18⅛	18½	+⅜
45⅛	26¼	MesaPet	.48	1.1	16	314	42⅞	41¼	42⅛	+1¼
16⅝	13½	Mesab	1.44e	8.7	11	27	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
24⅝	17½	Mesta	.60e	3.2	36	1	18½	18½	18½	–⅛
27⅞	20	MGM s	.60	2.8	10	516	21⅞	21¼	21⅝	+⅜
71	44½	Metrm	2.40	4.5	7	64	53⅛	52¼	53¼	+1
80	29⅝	MtE pfC3.90		13.		z550	31	30	31	–1
91¼	64	MtE pfJ8.32		14.		z110	62½	d61	61	–3
89	64½	MtE pf18.12		13.		z30	63	d63	63	–2
97	61⅞	MtE pf 8.32		13.		z400	62½	62	62½	–½
29	25½	MhWl pf2.67		9.9		43	27	27	27	–½
26	23⅝	MhWl pf2.12		8.7		122	24½	24⅛	24½	+⅛
19¼	16⅝	MdCTel	1.60	8.3	7	12	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	–⅛
26½	21¾	MdCT pf2.06		8.7		3	24	23⅞	23⅞	–½
17⅝	13⅝	MidSUt	1.52	10.	6	1333	15	14½	15	+½
3	1⅜	MidIndM				60	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
20⅝	14	MidRos	1.10	5.9	6	99	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
30½	21¾	MillerW	.90	3.6	9	243	25¼	25	25	
29½	16⅝	MillBrd	.80	3.0	8	180	26⅝	26	26⅝	+⅜
19¼	11½	MillRoy	.30	1.7	12	73	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
23½	19	MinnGs	1.84	9.3	5	11	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+⅛
66	52¼	MMM	2.40	4.3	11	990	56⅛	55	56	+1⅛
21¼	18½	MinPL	1.94	10.	5	71	19⅝	19½	19½	
14⅛	9⅞	MirroCp	.96	8.8	9	25	11	10⅝	10⅞	
39⅝	20⅝	Misnins	.80	2.4	7	16	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+¼
59½	46	MPacC	2.80	5.4	5	234	51⅝	50⅝	51⅝	+1⅛
14⅝	10⅝	MoPSv	1b	8.9	7	7	11⅛	11	11⅛	+⅛
25½	21	MoPS pf2.44		11.		5	21½	21¼	21¼	–¼
80⅝	60	Mobil	4.80	6.3	6	761	76¼	74	76¼	+2¼
39¼	37	Mobil	wi			36	38⅝	37⅞	38⅝	+1½
4⅝	2	MobileH			13	20	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
19¼	11⅞	MdMer	.20	1.4	7	198	14⅜	13¾	14	+⅛
15¼	10⅛	Mohasco	.90	8.0	8	102	11⅝	11	11⅛	+⅛
14⅝	6⅛	MohkDta			11	139	10⅝	10	10⅝	+⅜
24⅝	13⅛	MohkR	1.20	8.3	6	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
17½	14⅝	Monrh s	.92	5.8	5	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
48⅝	17¼	Monogr	.52	1.4	8	59	38⅝	37⅜	38⅝	+⅝
60¼	45	Monsan	3.40	6.9	5	140	49	47⅝	49	+1½
18½	16	MntDU	1.50	9.1	7	14	16⅝	16½	16½	–⅛
24½	19½	MonPw	2.04	9.4	8	83	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+⅛
21½	18⅝	MonSt	1.80a	9.4		48	19⅛	19	19⅛	+⅛
10⅝	7½	MONY	.92e	12.	9	51	8	7⅝	7⅝	–⅛
39⅝	27	MooreM	1.12	3.9	5	86	28⅞	28½	28⅞	+⅜
52	43¾	Morgan	2.50	5.4	7	512	46¼	45⅝	46⅛	+⅜
30	18⅛	MorKn	1.50	6.3	5	27	24	23⅞	24	–⅛
20⅛	13	MorseSh	.66	4.1	5	23	16⅜	16	16¼	+⅛
8⅝	5⅛	MtgTrAm			6	94	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+⅛
34⅞	25½	MorNor	1.28	4.8	8	81	27¼	26¾	26⅞	–⅛
54⅝	36	Motrola	1.20	2.8	10	333	43⅝	42	43½	+⅜
40½	24½	MtFuel	2.20	8.1	9	418	27	26	27	+1
27¾	24⅛	MtStTel	2.32	8.7	7	36	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+¼
14¾	5¼	Munford			9	184	11½	11	11⅛	+⅛
8⅝	4	Munfd pf.40		5.6		11	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
20½	14⅝	Munsng	1.20	7.9	9	30	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	
18⅝	11⅝	MurphC	1.28	9.0	285	17	14½	14¼	14¼	–¼
57½	36¼	MurpOil	1	1.9	13	111	52½	49¼	52¼	+3½
24⅝	14	MurryO	1	5.0	7	41	20¼	19¾	20	–¼
14⅝	12¾	MutOm	1.32	10.		7	13⅛	13	13	–⅛
15¼	7½	MyersL	.50	4.6	7	21	11	10¾	10⅞	+¼
		— N-N-N —								
22¾	12¾	NCH	.64	4.0	9	23	16	15¾	16	
72½	51	NCR	1.60	2.3	9	847	69⅞	68⅛	69¾	+1½
25¼	17½	NLInd	1.20	5.6	8	594	21½	21⅛	21½	+½
27⅞	19	NLT	1.12	4.1	8	1771	u28	26⅝	27	+⅞
8⅝	7¼	NVF s			5	137	7½	7¼	7½	+¼
28½	22¾	Nabisco	1.50	6.5	7	55	23¼	23	23⅛	+⅛
34½	24⅝	Nalco	1.36	4.3	14	31	31¾	31	31⅝	+⅜
33¼	12¼	Narco	.68	4.9	10	26	13⅞	13½	13⅞	
38	21¼	Nashua	1.30	6.0	4	148	21½	d21	21½	
42⅝	15⅝	NatAirl	.50	1.3	20	321	39½	39⅛	39¼	+¾
22⅝	14	NatCan	.72	3.9	5	29	18½	18⅛	18½	+⅛
39½	25½	NCan pf1.50		4.5		1	33¼	33¼	33¼	–¼
15½	9	NtCtyL	.60	4.2	8	343	14½	13⅞	14⅛	+⅜
31⅞	27½	NIDetr	1.88	6.2	5	79	30¼	30⅛	30¼	–⅛
23⅝	18	NatDist	1.80	8.2	6	197	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	–¼
28	24¼	NatFG	2.38	9.4	6	22	25½	25⅛	25⅝	
26½	24	NFG pf2.30		9.2		5	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	–⅜
22⅝	15½	NatGyp	1.32	6.6	5	221	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+⅜
4⅝	2¼	NatHom				7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅝	7⅝	NtLibty n	.28	3.3	6	47	8⅝	8½	8½	–⅛
19¼	18⅛	NMdCr	s.60	3.2	11	76	18⅞	d18½	18⅞	
16⅞	12½	NMedE	s.50	3.7	9	179	13½	12⅞	13½	+⅝
20⅝	11⅛	NMineSv	.56	4.4	13	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
22⅝	15⅝	NtPrest	1.50	9.1	11	38	16⅝	16½	16½	+⅛
33¼	18½	NtSemic			10	2308	22½	21¼	22½	+1⅝
18⅛	13	NtSvln	1.08	6.5	6	36	16½	16¼	16½	–⅛
23⅝	14½	NStand	1.24	7.8	5	28	16	15⅞	16	+⅛
35⅝	28⅝	NatlStl	2.60	8.0	5	x87	32½	32⅛	32½	+⅜
5⅝	3⅝	NatTea			6	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
52⅝	35⅝	Natom	2.10	5.1	5	286	41½	40⅞	41⅝	+1
35	25	Natm pf1.60		5.9		20	27⅝	26⅝	27¼	+⅝
24¼	20⅛	NevPw	2.12	9.7	7	6	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+¼
18	14⅝	NevP pf1.60		10.		z3200	15⅝	15½	15½	+¼
20	16½	NevP pf1.74		9.8		z230	18	17⅝	17⅝	–⅛
24½	20	NevP pf2.30		11.		z70	21¼	20⅞	21¼	–⅛
20½	17⅝	NevP pf1.95		11.		2	18	17⅝	17⅝	
24⅝	20⅛	NEngEl	2.10	10.	6	79	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+⅜
17½	14⅛	NEnGE	1.60	11.	6	10	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	–⅛
46	27	NENucl	.40	1.0	16	26	40⅝	39⅞	40⅝	+⅜
29⅝	26⅝	NEnP pf2.76		9.8		41	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
36	31⅝	NEngT	3.16	9.2	8	10	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+⅛
19⅛	15⅝	NYSEG	1.68	10.	7	128	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+⅛
42	35	NYS pf 3.75		10.		z109	36	36	36	
5⅛	1⅜	Newcrp				27	2⅝	2¼	2¾	+⅛
33½	21¾	Newhall	.80	2.7	6	26	30	29⅝	30	+⅛
27¼	17	Newmt	1.20	4.8	9	1410	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+⅛
13⅝	7¼	Newprk			9	186	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+⅜
15⅝	13⅝	NiaMP	1.44	11.	7	323	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
37¼	31	NiaMpf	3.40	10.		z10	32½	32½	32½	+1¼
39	33	NiaMpf	3.60	11.		z120	33¼	33¼	33¼	–¼
58	49⅝	NiaMpf	5.25	11.		z140	47	d47	47	–1⅝
83	72	NiaMpf	7.72	11.		z140	72⅝	d71⅝	71⅛	–1½
12⅝	9½	NiagSh	1.01e	9.9		19	10½	10¼	10¼	
30⅝	26⅝	NICOR	2.52	8.8	7	47	28½	28⅝	28½	+¼
27⅝	20⅝	NorfWn	1.84	7.6	5	274	24⅛	23¼	24⅛	+⅜
26⅞	18½	Norlin	1.60	8.1	4	30	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+⅛
27	20⅝	Norris	1.40	6.1	6	118	23	22½	22⅞	+⅛
26	14⅝	NACoal	.56	2.2	7	90	u26½	24⅝	26	+1⅝
5	2⅝	NoAMtg				16	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
34¾	24¼	NoAPhl	1.70	5.8	5	17	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+½
11⅝	5⅝	NoCAir	.20	3.0	4	329	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+⅜
7½	1½	NoCAir	wt			103	1⅞	1½	1⅞	+⅜
10¼	8⅝	NoestUt	1.02	11.	6	684	9⅝	9⅛	9½	+⅜
17¼	11	NCalSL	.70	4.5	4	27	15½	15⅛	15½	+⅛
18⅝	15	NIndPS	1.50	9.8	8	269	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+⅛
43⅝	32¼	NorNGs	2.60	6.5	6	90	41	40⅝	40⅝	–1⅛
27⅛	21⅝	NoStPw	2.16	9.5	6	151	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+½
114	104	NSP pf10.36		9.8		z40	105⅝	105¼	105¼	–⅜
42⅝	26⅝	NorTel	.80	2.1	10	531	38⅝	37¾	38⅛	+⅜
6½	4¼	Nthgate			28	34	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
49⅞	28⅛	Norlrp	1.80	5.7	5	801	31¾	31¼	31¾	–⅛
37⅝	22⅝	NwstAirl	.80	2.8	10	276	29	28⅛	29	+1½
28⅛	23	NwtBcp	1.32	5.4	7	29	24½	24¼	24½	–⅜
38	25⅛	NwtEnr	2.60	7.0	6	67	37½	36⅝	37⅛	+1
18½	18½	NwtEnr	wi			22	u18⅝	d18⅝	18⅝	–⅛
35	23	Nwtlnd	2.05	6.4	6	165	31⅞	31¼	31⅝	+⅜
12⅛	9⅝	NwMLf	1e	10.	9	16	10	9⅞	9⅞	
38⅛	28	NwStW	1.80	5.9	6	71	30½	29⅞	30½	+½
31½	22	Norton	1.40	5.0	7	15	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	–⅛
21⅜	14½	NorSim	.92b	5.8	7	312	16	15½	15⅞	+½
48	33⅝	NortS pf1.60		4.5		1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+1⅛
43⅝	25¼	Nucor	.44	1.0	6	29	43	41½	43	+1⅜
		— O-O-O —								
34⅞	16⅝	OKC	1.20	3.4	11	306	u35⅝	34	35	+1
32	14⅝	OakInd	.40	1.4	20	x192	29	28½	29	+⅜
19½	15⅝	OakiteP	1.20	7.3	8	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
26⅝	14⅝	OcciPet	1.25	6.5	52	696	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	+⅜
13⅝	4⅛	OcciPet	wt			129	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+½
42⅝	26¼	OccIP pf2.16		7.0		12	31	31	31	+¼
82½	48¼	OccIP pf 4		6.5		2	61¼	61	61¼	+2½
26¼	22	OccIP pf2.50		11.		1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
23¼	18½	OccIP pf2.12		11.		4	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+⅛
24⅝	19½	OccIP pf2.30		11.		10	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	–⅛
35¼	26¼	Ogden	1.80	5.8	5	76	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	+⅛
53	41½	Ogdn pf1.87		4.0		1	46½	46½	46½	
19	14⅝	OhioEd	1.76	12.	13	425	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+⅛
43¼	36	OhEd pf3.90		11.		z110	36¼	36	36	–¼
49	41	OhEd pf4.40		11.		z30	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	–⅜
49	40	OhEd pf4.56		11.		z10	41	41	41	+1
80	68⅝	OhEd pf7.24		10.		z1660	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	+1⅛
82	69	OhEd pf7.36		10.		z20	72	72	72	–1
97½	78	OhEd pf8.64		11.		z100	78	78	78	
111	101⅛	OhE pf10.76		11.		z50	101½	101½	101½	+¼
81	71½	OhP pfC7.60		11.		z200	71	d71	71	
25⅝	21	OhP pfG2.27		11.		2	21	21	21	
123½	113	OhP pfA 14		12.		z250	113½	113¼	113¼	–⅜
95⅛	80½	OhP pfE8.48		10.		z200	82	81	81	–1
18⅝	15⅝	OklaGE	1.40	9.9	9	87	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
10½	8⅝	OklGE pf.80		8.9		z10	9	9	9	–⅛
24⅝	18¼	OklaNG	1.80	8.3	6	118	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+⅜
21¾	13¼	Olin	1	5.0	6	108	20	19⅞	19⅞	+⅛
36⅝	23	Omark	1.12	3.7	5	5	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+⅛
24	15⅝	Oneida	.92	4.2	7	44	22	21⅞	22	+¼
11⅛	9½	Opelika	.84	7.6	6	24	u11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+⅛
16⅝	13⅝	OronRk	1.52	11.	7	17	14	13⅜	14	+⅛
10⅞	4⅝	Orange	.20	2.7	4	217	7⅝	6⅞	7⅝	+⅜
11⅜	7⅝	OrionC	.30	2.9	7	128	10⅝	10	10⅛	+⅛
23½	15⅝	OutMar	1.40	8.9	5	107	15⅞	15½	15⅝	
23¼	15⅛	OutletCo	1	5.2	5	85	20⅝	19⅛	19¼	–⅛
18⅝	13	OverhDr	.84	4.9	6	29	17	16⅞	17	+⅛
26⅝	16	OvrnTr	1.24	6.1	5	27	20½	20	20⅛	–¼
29	20¼	OverSh	.50b	2.0	5	401	25⅛	25⅛	25½	+½
35⅝	24½	OwenC	1.20	4.3	6	304	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	–⅛
24⅝	17⅝	Owenlll	1.26	6.4	5	147	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+⅜
76	60	Owill pf4.75		7.5		6	63	62	63	+1
12⅝	8	Oxfrdin	.68	6.4	5	9	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	–⅛
		— P-Q —								
19¼	15⅛	PHH Gp	.64	3.8	9	139	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+¼
11⅝	8	PNBMt	.96e	9.6	8	3	10	9⅞	10	
31½	23½	PPG	1.84	6.7	6	189	27⅝	26¾	27⅜	+1½
21⅞	12⅝	PSA			7	201	18⅝	17⅞	18	+⅛
13⅛	11¼	PacAS	1.24	10.		5	12⅛	11⅞	12	+½
25⅝	21⅝	PacGE	2.32	10.	6	540	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+⅛
22	18⅝	PacLtg	2	9.4	6	40	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	
57⅝	38½	PacLm	2.20	4.8	13	17	45⅝	45½	45½	–⅜
21½	17	PNwTel	1.64	8.7	7	8	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+⅛
23	19¼	PacPw	1.92	9.5	8	139	20⅝	20	20⅛	+⅛
16⅝	14	PacTT	1.40	9.7	8	53	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
17	10	PacTin	.80	5.1	6	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+¼
13⅝	6⅝	PaineW	.44	5.2	4	42	8½	8⅝	8½	
17	12⅝	PalW pf1.30		9.9		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
20⅝	13⅝	PalmBc	1.20	7.3	4	26	16½	16⅝	16½	+⅛
8¾	3½	Pamida	.12	3.3	60	120	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10	5⅝	PanAm			4	683	6	5⅝	6	+¼
50¼	36⅝	PanEP	3.10	6.5	6	90	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	+½
23¼	14⅝	Paprcft	1.14b	6.6	6	19	17½	17¼	17¼	–¼
16¼	10⅝	Pargas	1.08	7.3	10	21	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+⅜
27⅝	18⅛	ParkDrs	.24	1.1	7	543	22½	21⅞	22½	+½
30⅝	22½	ParHan	1.20	4.8	7	267	25⅝	25	25⅛	–⅛
33	20⅝	ParkPn	.68b	2.0	9	35	31	30⅝	30⅝	+¼
14¼	7	PatPtl				276	12⅝	11¾	12⅝	+1
24⅛	15½	Pavlsmw	.60	3.4	7	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
29⅝	18⅝	Peabdy	.28b	1.4	7	32	19½	19	19⅛	+½
12⅝	5½	Penga			24	275	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
22½	13⅝	PenCen				58	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	–⅛
10½	9⅝	PenCn prA				42	10⅛	10	10	–⅛
6⅝	5	PenCn prB				92	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
6¼	2⅝	PenDix				52	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
41¼	28⅛	Penney	1.76	6.1	7	449	29	28⅝	28⅝	+¼
22½	18⅝	PaPL	2.04	10.	6	133	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	+⅛
50½	40¼	PaPL pf4.40		11.		z50	41½	41½	41½	+½
51½	42	PaPL pf4.50		11.		z500	42⅝	42	42⅝	+¼
99½	84	PaPL pf8.60		9.9		z10	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	–¼
91	80	PaPL pf8.40		11.		z200	80	d79½	79½	–⅝
106	99	PaPL pf9.24		9.0		z10	102½	102½	102½	
111	101	PaPL pf 11		10.		z400	105	105	105	
127	112	PaPL pf 13		12.		z50	112	112	112	–1
94	81	PaPL pf8.70		11.		z180	81	81	81	
42½	30½	Penwlt	2.20	6.9	7	14	32	31¾	31⅞	+
38⅝	26⅝	Pennzol	2.20	6.2	8	491	35⅝	35	35⅝	+
37⅝	31⅝	PeopGs	2.88	8.8	7	202	32⅝	31⅞	32⅝	+
33⅝	21⅞	PepsiCo	1.14	5.0	9	1363	22⅝	22	22⅝	+
34⅝	19⅝	PerkinE	.52	1.9	13	817	27⅝	27½	27⅝	
17⅝	8⅝	Pertec			7	112	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+
49⅝	34⅝	Petrie	1.40	4.0	10	109	35	34⅝	34⅝	+
39½	27½	Petroln	1.04	2.8	9	56	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+
25⅝	20⅛	PetRs	2.07e	10.		23	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+
23	19	PetRs pf1.75		8.0		2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	–
39	29½	Pfizer	1.32	4.4	10	838	30⅝	29⅞	30	+
30¼	19¼	PhelpD	1	4.0	13	87	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+
18⅝	15	PhilaEl	1.80	11.	8	469	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+
42⅝	33	PhilE pf3.80		12.		z50	33	33	33	–
47	40⅛	PhilE pf4.40		11.		z140	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	–
52⅝	42	PhilE pf4.68		11.		z80	42½	42½	42½	
81⅝	73½	PhilE pf 7		9.2		z200	76½	76½	76½	
88⅝	72	PhilE pf7.85		11.		z20	71½	d71½	71½	–
106	98	PhilE pf9.52		9.9		z120	97	d96½	96½	–1
106½	87⅛	PhilE pf9.50		11.		z40	89	88	88	+
86⅝	70	PhilE pf7.80		11.		z100	71	71	71	
84	69	PhilE pf7.75		11.		z40	70½	70½	70½	+
28⅝	19⅝	PhilSub	1.10	4.6	7	305	24	24	24	
76⅝	63⅝	PhilMr	2.50	3.8	9	1109	66⅝	66	66⅛	–
34	33⅝	PhilMr	wi			13	33⅝	d33⅛	33⅛	–
8½	3⅝	PhilInd	.28	6.4	2	17	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
13⅝	8⅝	PhilInd pf 1		11.		55	9	8⅞	9	+
36⅝	28⅝	PhilPet	1.40	4.0	8	1791	35⅝	34½	35⅛	+
18	9¼	PhilVH	.60	5.2	4	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+
14½	8⅝	PiedAvt	.24	2.2	18	45	11⅛	11	11⅛	
17⅝	15⅝	PiedNG	1.56a	9.0	7	9	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	–
10¼	6	Pier 1	.20	2.0	5	10	10	9⅞	10	+
47⅝	32	Plisbry	1.52	4.3	8	107	35	34⅞	35	+
34¼	24½	Pioner	1.92	5.6	9	35	34⅝	33⅝	34	
29	21⅝	PitnyB	1.20	4.5	8	276	26½	26⅛	26½	+
28⅝	28	PitnyB pr wi				59	u28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+
26	16	Pittsin	1.20	5.9	12	466	20⅝	20	20⅝	
10⅝	5	PlanRsc			8	155	6	5⅝	6	+
23⅝	14½	Planlrn	.16	.9	13	82	18	17¼	17⅝	+
23⅞	9⅝	Playboy	.12	.6	24	93	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+
24¾	16⅝	Plessy	.50e	2.3	9	7	22	21½	22	+
31½	17	Pneumo	1	5.6	7	9	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+
16⅝	11½	PogoPd	.20b	1.4	10	373	14⅝	14	14⅝	+
60¼	29½	Polaroid	1	3.2	9	1768	31⅝	30¼	31⅝	+1
30½	15⅝	Pndrosa	.40	2.2	6	127	18⅛	17½	17⅝	+
36	21½	PopeTal	1.16	4.0	5	19	29⅝	29	29¼	+
22½	13	Portec	.80b	4.8	8	32	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+
80⅝	70½	Portr pf5.50		7.3		z50	75⅝	75¼	75¼	+
19⅞	16⅝	PortGE	1.70	10.	12	128	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+
110¼	99⅝	PoG pf11.50		11.		z130	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	–1
28	23⅝	PorG pf2.60		11.		2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
39⅝	27½	Potltch	1.16	3.4	8	123	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	+
15⅝	12⅝	PotmEl	1.34	10.	8	456	13⅝	12⅞	13¼	+
44	35	PotEl pf2.44		6.5		1	37½	37½	37½	+1
47	39	PotEl pf4.04		10.		z200	40	39⅝	40	–
28⅝	20⅛	Premier	.64	2.5	10	12	25½	25¼	25⅝	–
44⅝	21¼	PrimeCm			21	129	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝	+1
93	78½	ProctG	3.40	4.3	11	458	78⅝	d78⅛	78⅝	+
13⅝	9¼	ProdRsh s			10	16	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+
28	18⅝	Proler	.25e	1.1	12	8	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	+
18½	15¼	PSvCol	1.40	10.	9	192	15½	15¼	15½	+
24¾	20⅝	PSCol pf2.10		10.		2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
29	24	PSInd	2.32	9.2	8	460	25¼	25	25¼	+
40½	35½	PSIn pf3.50		9.5		z50	37	37	37	
103½	91½	PSIn pf 8.38		9.3		z10	90½	d90½	90½	–1
100	97⅝	PSIn pf8.96		9.2		z2000	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	–
22½	17¼	PSvNH	2.12	12.	6	122	17½	d17⅛	17⅝	+
28⅝	24½	PSNH pf2.75		11.		z200	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+
22⅝	18⅝	PSvNM	1.92	9.9	7	1175	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+
24⅝	20	PSvEG	2.20	10.	7	287	21½	20⅝	21⅛	+
16	13½	PSEG pf1.40		10.		7	13⅝	13½	13½	
49½	41	PSEG pf4.18		10.		z50	42	42	42	
50½	42	PSEG pf4.30		9.1		z10	47	47	47	–1
25½	21⅝	PSEG pf2.17		9.6		1	22½	22½	22½	–
78⅝	66	PSEG pf6.80		9.5		z6000	72	71⅝	71½	+2
27⅝	24½	PSEG pf2.43		9.7		7	25⅛	25	25	
123½	109	PSE pf12.25		11.		z10	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	+
91	77	PSEG pf7.70		9.6		160	81⅛	80⅝	80½	–
89⅝	75⅝	PSEG pf7.52		9.5		z6000	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	–
11½	5½	Publick				652	10⅝	10⅛	10½	–
8⅝	3½	Pueblo			4	22	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+
7⅝	4¼	PR Cem			3	25	5	5	5	
18¼	15⅝	PgSPL	1.56	10.	8	288	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+
48	28⅝	Pullmn	1.60	4.8	8	76	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	+
20¼	14⅝	Purex	1.16	7.1	7	54	16½	16	16⅝	+
9⅝	3	PurlmFo				89	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+
30⅝	22½	Purolir	1.32	4.8	8	2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+
27⅝	21¼	QuakO	1.20	5.4	6	108	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	
19⅝	12⅝	QuakStO	.88	5.9	8	352	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+
33	18⅝	Quanex s	1	3.5	9	107	28⅝	28	28⅝	+
12½	4⅝	Questor	.20	2.8	10	40	7⅝	6⅞	7⅝	+
		— R-R-R —								
33⅝	23⅝	RCA	1.60	6.3	7	2867	25½	24⅞	25⅜	+
74	56	RCA pf	4	7.8		1	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	+
20	11⅛	RLC	.56	3.5	5	23	16	15⅞	16	
17½	9⅝	RTE	.60	6.2	5	111	10	9⅝	9⅝	–
16¼	10	RalsPur	.58	5.7	7	458	10⅝	10¼	10¼	–
17	5⅝	Ramad	.12e	1.0	27	2384	11⅝	10½	11½	+
20¼	14	Ranco	.76	4.9	8	16	15⅝	14⅞	15⅝	+
17¼	9¼	RapAm	.60e	3.9	2	105	15½	14¾	15½	+
54	31⅝	RapA pf2.25		4.7		3	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	+2
58¼	37	RapA pf	3	5.5		3	54½	54½	54½	+5
40⅝	24½	Raybl	1.60b	5.3	5	6	30	30	30	+
27¼	14⅝	Raymdlnt	1	6.4	4	28	15⅝	15	15⅝	+
58⅝	42½	Raythn	1.60	3.6	9	497	44	43⅝	43⅞	+
32⅝	18⅝	ReadBat	1	4.8	7	48	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+
21	12¼	RltRef	1.93	14.	8	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+
7⅝	3½	Redman	.06e	1.3	4	268	4⅝	4⅝	4½	+
11⅝	7⅛	ReeceCp	.60	6.7	5	22	9⅛	9	9	–
33	21⅝	ReevsB	1.80	5.5	4	12	33	32⅝	33	+
15⅞	10⅛	ReichCh	.74	5.4	11	101	13⅝	13	13⅝	+
41	29⅝	ReinEl	1.60	4.4	8	138	34½	34⅛	34½	+
114	85⅛	RelEl pf	3	3.2		1	94	94	94	
43½	29⅝	ReinGp	1.60b	4.3	4	37	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	
28⅝	25	Relin pf2.68		10.		20	26½	26⅝	26⅝	
25⅝	11⅝	RepCp	.45e	2.0	4	39	22⅝	22¼	22¼	+
15	13⅝	RepFnS	s.92	6.3	4	63	14½	14	14½	+
3	1⅝	RepMtg				4	2	2	2	
28⅝	21¼	RepStl	1.80a	6.4	3	293	28⅝	27¼	28	+
25⅝	20⅛	RepTex	1	4.4	6	5	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+
17⅝	9	ResvOil	.24	1.5	9	437	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
26⅝	19⅛	RsOil pf1.75		6.9		44	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	+
32⅝	20⅛	RevcoD	.64	2.5	10	177	25⅝	25	25⅝	+
19⅞	11⅝	Revere			3	44	14⅛	14	14⅛	+
59	44½	Revlon	1.30	2.8	12	837	47⅝	45⅝	47	+1
22½	12⅝	Rexham	.60	3.2	8	68	19	18⅝	18⅝	+
21¼	15½	Rexnrd	.96	5.4	6	92	17⅝	17	17⅝	+
65	53½	Reynln	3.80	6.7	6	275	57⅝	57	57⅝	+
75	58⅝	Reyln pf2.25		3.5		1	63½	63½	63½	+1
49⅝	48⅝	Reyln pf4.10		8.2		17	u49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+
39⅝	27⅝	ReyMtl	1.80	5.0	4	149	36	35⅝	36	+
25¼	16½	RichCo	1.20	6.2	4	4	19⅝	19½	19½	–
31	20⅝	RchMer	1.06	5.2	7	209	20⅝	d20	20⅛	
21⅝	15⅝	RiegelT	1.50	8.8	7	34	17⅝	16⅝	17	
35¼	21⅝	RioGran	1	3.3	6	57	30⅝	30⅝	30½	+
18⅝	12½	RioGr pf.80		5.2		18	15⅝	15	15⅝	+
26	16⅝	RiteAid	.54	2.6	8	1444	20½	19⅝	20⅝	+1
29½	17	Robshw	1.30	6.6	6	228	20	19⅝	19⅝	–
35	22⅝	Robtsn	1.90	6.0	6	36	31⅝	31⅝	31½	
12⅝	8½	Robins	.40	4.3	8	200	9½	9¼	9⅝	
19⅝	15⅝	RochG	1.44b	9.3	7	102	15⅝	15½	15½	–
20⅝	15⅝	RochTl	1.56	8.5	7	40	18½	18¼	18⅜	+
15¼	10⅛	Rockowr	1	6.8	5	56	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+
40¼	30⅝	Rockwl	2.60	6.8	6	169	38⅝	38¼	38⅜	+
97½	76½	Rkint pf4.75		5.0		2	95	95	95	+
36	27¾	Rkint pf1.35		3.9		1	34¼	34¼	34¼	–
40¼	30½	RohmH	1.52	3.9	8	145	38⅝	37⅞	38⅝	+1
19⅝	10	Rohrind			4	187	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+
23⅝	16¼	Rollins	.72	3.2	11	1143	22⅝	21¼	22⅝	+
40	28⅝	Rolm s			26	240	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝	+1
6¼	2½	Ronson				11	3	3	3	
11⅝	9⅝	Roper s	.90	8.4	5	42	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+
21½	13⅝	Rorer	.76	5.2	10	242	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+
27	15	Rosario	.60	2.4	11	68	25⅝	25¼	25¼	–
27¼	15⅝	Rowan	.10	.4	11	46	22½	21⅝	22¼	+
19½	13	RC Cos	1.04	7.0	48	182	15	14½	14⅝	+
70	55⅝	RoylD	4.85e	7.0	7	245	68⅝	68½	68⅝	–
34¼	21⅝	Rubbrm	.76	3.2	9	77	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+

(Continued on Page 11)

New Issue
May 18, 1979

All these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

RENFE

Red Nacional de los Ferrocarriles Españoles

Madrid

DM 100,000,000

7% Bonds due 1987

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MAY 17, 1979 (In French Francs)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1978 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE May 17	HIGH-LOW MON.-WED.	P/E	b YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR.— '75, '76, '77	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol	647 - 300	625	647 - 637	8	2.8	83.00 - 55.63c - 82.00	14,774	1978 net dividend of Fr. 18 to be proposed.
BANQUE ROTHSCHILD	Bank	(*)38.50 - 15	27.65	27 - 26.60	—	5.4	0.29 - 1.72 - 2.15	13,284	Net dividend proposal of Fr.10.50 per Banque Rothschild share at gen. meeting.
BOUYGUES	Construct.	960 - 322.10	890	878 - 871	11	3.1	25.92 - 30.34c - 83.50c	600	1978 Group turnover = 5,100 MF (+36%). Net dividend proposal of 42 Fr.
BSN GERVAIS DANONE	Glass food	690 - 311.60	546	541 - 529	27	4.9	24.39 - 20.12c - 20.10c	2,332	1978 net dividend proposal of 30 Fr. vs. 27 Fr. in 1977.
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping Air transp.	265 - 125	239.80	245 - 237	15	4.9	16.41 - 13.34 - 15.60	1,866	1978 net dividend proposal of 12,50 Fr. vs. 11,70 Fr. in 1977.
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	146 - 80	139.80	139.50 - 135.50	10	5.7	18.02 - 24.40c - 14.30c	1,672	DTP subsidiary's early '79 order book up 24% vs. same period '78.
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE	Bank	150 - 98.10	146.90	146.70 - 145	11	5.4	15.85 - 14.08c - 13.30	5,768	Union de Banques pour l'Equipement 1978 net profit = 4,687,693 Fr. (+14.3%).
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind	103.30 - 48.60	58	62 - 58	—	—	9.62 - —5.56c - —	3,684	'78 parent company turnover (ex-taxes) = 6,001 MF vs. 5,728 MF in '77 (+5%).
EURAFRANCE	Holding	370 - 142	321	325 - 318.20	5	3.6	35.50c 54.30c - 69.50c	2,193	'77-'78 net dividend of 13 F (vs. 11.7 F) payable as of December 29.
FERODO S.A.F.	Equip. Autom.	550 - 326	376	375 - 371.10	10	5.5	29.27 - 73.01c - 38.20	1,574	1978 net dividend maintained at 20.70 francs.
IMETAL	Mining	77.40 - 45.80	77.30	76.30 - 71	8	4.9	2.44 - 21.51c - 10.32	7,944	Mokta '78 net dividend proposal of 15 Fr. vs. 14 Fr. in '77.
MATRA	Electronic	6180 - 903	5980	5950 - 5790	18	0.6	66.41 - 99.79 - 337.70	259	'78 net profit = 150.9 MF vs. 87.5 MF in '77 (+72%). Dividend proposal: 90 Fr.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	614 - 312.10	455	460 - 449	22	1.8	5.71 - 12.71c - 20.80c	3,158	1978 net dividend proposal of Fr. 10,50 vs. Fr. 8,40 in '77 (+25%).
PECHINEY-UG.-KUHLMANN.	Chem.min	110 - 63	93.80	92 - 89.70	17	5.3	6.30 - 6.00c - 5.60	25,491	1st qtr. '79 consol. turnover = 8,052 MF of which 51.7% from abroad.
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	535 - 241.10	355	352.80 - 346	3	3.2	42.79 - 132.77 - 134.45c	9,862	PSA 1978 estimated net profit = 225 MF vs. 193.1 MF in 1977 (+16.5%).
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol.	140.80 - 51.20	126	138 - 132	—	4.8	— - — - —	5,450	1978 turnover = 17,667 MF (+1.4% vs. 1977).
REDOUTE	Mail order	650 - 451	496	506 - 504	10	3.6	45.57 - 47.86c - 48.00c	926	For period ending Feb. 28, '79, group turnover (taxes inclu.) — 3,913,86 Mil.Fr. (+19%).
RHONE-POULENC	Chemicals	124.90 - 47.60	111.20	113.50 - 110.50	25	5.4	5.83 - 6.34 - 4.40c	18,941	Group takeover offer for total capital of Anken Industries (U.S.A.).
ROBECO	Invest. Comp.	384 - 336.50	340	345 - 342	—	10.7	(not relevant)	25,300	In one year, Rorento net assets up by one billion Guilders.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1960 - 1339	1590	1590 - 1550	23	1.4	75.76 - 87.48 - 70.00c	310	'78-'79 1st nine months consol. turnover (ex-taxes) 553.02 MF (+14.3%).
THOMSON-BRANDT	Electrical Electronic	309 - 116.50	213	214 - 206	8	4.7	26.80 - 28.60 - 27.19	5,884	Foreign sales represent 36.7% of total consol. turnover of 22,848 MF.

(*) Figures cols. 3-9 refer to Cie. du Nord. (b) Tax credit not included. c: Consolidated.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 17

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
[illegible]	9¾	RussTog	.88	8.9	6	6	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
[illegible]	14⅜	RyanH	1	5.7	7	58	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
[illegible]	18¾	RyderS	1b	4.7	6	271	21⅜	21¼	21½	+ ½
		— S—S—S —								
[illegible]	5⅝	SCA	.35t	4.9	10	149	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
[illegible]	14¼	SCM	1.10	4.5	5	1958	u24½	22⅝	24½	+2
[illegible]	12	SPSTec	.50	2.7	8	30	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅜
[illegible]	23½	Sabine	.56	1.7	27	44	33¼	32⅛	32⅞	+ ⅝
[illegible]	8	Safgdin	.32	2.5	11	47	13⅛	13	13	+ ⅛
	35	Safewy	2.60	7.2	7	209	36	35½	36	+ ⅛
[illegible]	8¼	SagaCp	.44	5.4	5	52	8⅝	d 8	8⅛	— ⅛
[illegible]	21⅞	SJoMn	1.40	5.6	10	376	25	24½	25	+ ⅜
[illegible]	24⅝	StLSaF	2.50	6.2	6	13	40½	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
[illegible]	10	SPaul	1e	9.8		36	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
[illegible]	26⅝	StRegP	1.80	6.0	7	222	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	— ¼
[illegible]	5½	Salant	.40	6.4	6	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
[illegible]	7	Sambos			12	413	7⅛	7	7	
	14¾	SDieGE	1.44	9.7	8	190	15	14¾	14⅞	
[illegible]	9⅝	SJuanR	1.051	7.0	17	39	15	14⅞	15	— ⅛
[illegible]	12⅞	Sanders	.40	2.1	9	118	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
[illegible]	25⅝	SFeInd	2.40	6.3	6	179	38⅛	38	38⅛	+ ⅜
[illegible]	8	SFeIn pf	.50	4.9		16	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
[illegible]	18¼	SFeInt	.72	3.5	16	792	20⅞	19⅞	20⅝	+1⅜
[illegible]	13	SgtWel	.88	6.0	7	27	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
[illegible]	4⅜	SaulRE				29	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
[illegible]	3½	SavASIp			13	14	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
	7	SavOnD	.40	4.2	7	24	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
[illegible]	10	SavEIP	1	9.8	4	11	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
[illegible]	11⅝	SavE A	1.34	11.		12	12	12	12	+ ⅜
[illegible]	11¼	SavE pf	1.28	11.		5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
[illegible]	11½	Savin	.50	3.2	4	319	16	14⅞	15¾	+ ⅝
[illegible]	4⅝	Saxon			5	48	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
[illegible]	2⅝	Schaefer				14	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
[illegible]	27⅛	SchrPlo	1.44	5.0	8	304	29	28½	29	+ ⅜
[illegible]	61½	SchrPl pf	5.07	8.2		1	61¾	61¾	61¾	
[illegible]	9	Schlitz	.40	4.3	23	154	9⅝	9	9¼	+ ¼
[illegible]	66⅜	Schlmb	s1.10	1.5	17	1292	72⅝	70⅞	72⅝	+1⅝
[illegible]	18	SCOA s	.90	3.5	8	9	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	3½	ScotLad	.36r	7.2		228	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
[illegible]	22	ScotFet	1.60	6.3	6	30	25½	25	25⅛	— ⅜
[illegible]	15⅝	ScottF	.64	3.5	7	116	18½	18¼	18⅛	— ⅜
[illegible]	13½	ScottP	.92	5.1	6	1752	18⅝	17½	18⅛	+ ⅝
[illegible]	8¼	Scottys	.36	2.8	8	19	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	17¼	Scovill	1.40	7.4	6	68	19	18½	19	+ ½
[illegible]	6⅝	Scudder			16	102	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
[illegible]	8⅝	Scud pf	.81e	9.5		41	8½	8½	8½	
[illegible]	11⅜	SeaCA pf	1.46	11.		2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	16	SeaCont	.42	2.7	5	289	16	d15½	15⅝	— ¼
[illegible]	23⅝	SeabCL	2.20	8.0	5	120	27⅝	27⅛	27½	
[illegible]	9½	SeabWA	.40b	3.0	8	115	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅜
[illegible]	23	Seafst	1.12	4.4	7	47	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
[illegible]	22⅝	Seagrm	1.12	3.4	12	435	32⅜	31⅞	32⅜	+ ⅞
[illegible]	18½	Seagrv	.27e	1.8	7	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
[illegible]	19⅛	SealPw	1.10	4.3	7	3	25⅞	25⅝	25¾	
[illegible]	18⅝	SearleG	.52	3.4	11	975	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
[illegible]	19	Sears	1.28	6.7	7	1183	19⅝	19	19	
[illegible]	5⅝	Seafrain			57	233	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
[illegible]	26½	SecPac	n1.80	6.5	5	144	27½	27	27½	+ ½
48¼	24⅝	Sedco	.44	2.4	12	987	25½	d24½	25	+ ⅛
14⅝	11⅝	SeigLf	1.20b	9.5	5	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
11	7⅛	SvCplnt	.28	2.9	6	16	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	Shakspr	.52	5.8	6	15	9	9	9	— ⅛
20⅜	11⅛	Shaklee	.74	5.3	5	37	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
34½	21	Shapell	.15	.5	3	9	27⅜	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
17½	7⅝	ShearH	.40	3.2	3	107	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
43⅝	30⅜	ShellOil	2	5.0	7	1067	40	39⅞	40	+ ⅜
67½	39½	ShellT	1.33e	2.1	11	149	63⅝	62⅝	63⅝	+1⅛
14⅛	8⅝	ShelGlo	.78	6.7	4	46	10⅝	10½	10½	
21¾	14⅛	ShelG pf	1.35	8.1		3	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
31⅛	19⅝	Shrwin			17	52	20⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	12½	SierPac	1.22	9.4	7	19	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
28⅛	19⅛	Signal	.80	2.1	6	215	26⅝	25⅝	26	+ ⅜
28⅛	28⅝	Signode	1.48	4.4	7	25	33⅝	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
21⅛	16⅝	SimPrec	.24	1.6	12	53	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	SimpPat	.56	4.7	12	4709	12	11	12	+1
24⅝	12⅝	Singer	.80	6.8	5	x296	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
37⅝	30⅛	Singr pf	3.50	11.		x9	31⅝	31	31	+ ⅛
30⅝	21⅛	Skagas	.80	3.2	8	161	24⅝	24½	24½	+ ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	Skyline	.48	4.8	8	32	10	9⅞	10	
24⅝	17⅛	SmithA	1.40	7.3	3	15	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛
58	38⅜	SmithIn	1.12	2.1	10	87	53	52⅛	53	+ ½
102½	66⅝	Smtkin	2.40	2.9	14	684	83⅝	80⅝	83⅝	+3
45⅝	38⅜	Smtkin wi				114	42	40⅝	42	+1⅝
26¼	16½	Smucker	1	5.1	7	5	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
21⅛	20⅛	SnapOn	s.80	3.9	12	63	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
19⅞	7⅛	SonyCp	.10e	1.1	17	309	9½	9⅜	9½	
21½	14½	SoaLin s			7	44	17⅞	16⅞	17½	+ ½
6½	3⅝	SoAtlTr				23	4½	4½	4½	
19	15	SCrEG	1.68	11.	8	78	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ½
20⅛	16⅜	SoJerln	1.68	9.7	8	17	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
45⅝	26⅛	Soutdwn	.60	1.5	6	2	40	40	40	+ ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	SoetBk	.80	6.8	5	96	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	7⅝	SoetPS	1.17t	12.	8	149	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
27⅝	22⅜	SoCalE	2.48	9.7	6	401	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	+ ⅜
16⅞	12	SouthCo	1.54	12.	9	1055	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅜
20⅜	17⅛	SoInGE	1.52	8.7	5	25	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
39½	29⅛	SoNRes	1.25	3.6	7	267	36⅝	35	35	—1
40	34½	SNETel	3.60	9.4	6	22	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	+ ½
48⅛	41½	SoNE pf	2.82	8.9		1	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅜
34⅝	25	SouPac	2.40	7.9	6	370	30⅝	29⅞	30½	+ ⅝
57¼	44⅝	SouRy	3.20	6.2	6	256	51⅝	51	51⅛	— ¼
56	43	SoRy pf	3	5.9		4	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅜
29⅛	26⅛	SoRy pf	2.60	9.5		1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
26⅛	18½	SoUnCo	1.76	7.4	7	42	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	25⅝	Soutind	.84	3.2	9	38	26	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
69⅞	39⅛	SouRoyl	1	1.5	18	125	65⅛	63⅝	65⅛	+1⅜
21⅛	16⅛	SwtAir	s.28	1.3	5	93	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅜
29⅛	22⅛	SwtBsh	1.24	5.5	6	9	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
19⅞	10⅝	SwtFore	.40	2.4	5	122	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ½
28	21⅛	SwtFl pf	1.50	4.9		20	30⅛	30½	30½	+ ½
15⅜	13⅛	SwtPS	1.28	9.4	9	157	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	12½	SpartF	.48	1.6	11	891	u25⅝	25¼	25½	+ ¼
15½	10½	Sparton	.60	4.8	6	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
26⅞	15⅛	SpectPh			14	51	22⅝	21⅞	22½	+1⅛
23½	13½	SperryH	1	7.3	4	24	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
51⅞	39⅝	SperryR	1.32	2.9	7	711	46⅝	46	46	+ ⅛
20⅝	13⅝	SprngsM	1.05	7.0	4	18	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
26⅝	19⅝	SquarD	1.50	6.5	8	75	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅜
37⅝	25½	Squibb	1.08	3.7	11	1429	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
13⅝	11⅝	StaRite	n.70	6.0	6	19	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
24⅝	16½	Staley	1	4.4	15	310	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅜
29⅝	22⅝	StBrnd	1.36	5.8	9	289	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
35	19⅝	StBPnt	.64	2.9	9	18	22	22	22	
28½	13½	StdMotA	.64	4.1	7	8	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
50⅝	38⅛	StOilCl	2.80	5.8	7	488	47⅝	46⅝	47⅝	+1⅛
65	46½	StOInd	3	4.9	8	958	61⅛	60⅝	61⅛	+ ⅞
52½	38⅝	StOilOh	1.20	2.4	10	1276	50⅝	48½	50⅝	+2⅝
64	56⅝	SOOh pf	3.75	6.4		z30	59	59	59	
12¼	7⅛	StPacCp	.50b	6.0	3	130	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
19⅛	12⅝	Standex	.70	4.3	7	40	16½	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
29	22⅛	StanW	1.08	3.9	7	126	28	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅜
38⅝	23⅝	Starret	1.32	4.9	5	3	27	26⅞	27	
6⅞	3½	StMatinv			14	93	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
11⅝	9⅝	StaMSe	1.05	10.		16	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
49⅛	36½	StaufCh	2.20	5.3	7	223	41⅝	41¼	41¼	— ¼
13	8½	Sterchi	.48	6.7	5	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	SterlBcp	.44	8.7	5	48	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
20⅝	14	SterlDg	.84	4.3	12	1950	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	SterPre	.12b	3.3	13	152	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
25½	12⅝	Sterndnt	.60	2.5	10	377	24¼	23⅝	24¼	+ ¼
18⅝	13⅛	StevenJ	1.20b	8.1	5	191	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	27½	StewWa	2.18	4.3	6	10	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	+ ⅛
37⅝	19	StokVC	1.32	4.1	11	29	32⅝	32¼	32½	+ ¼
50	37⅝	StoneW	2.75r	7.2	7	19	38	38	38	
29⅝	10½	StonCon	.60	2.4	14	92	25¼	23⅝	24⅝	+1½
20⅝	14⅝	StopShp	1.20	6.9	4	19	17½	17	17½	+1
47½	17⅝	StorTec			16	787	40⅝	39⅝	40⅛	+1⅛
23⅛	18⅝	StorTec wi				89	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛	+1⅛
41	26	StorerB	1.30	3.2	10	60	40⅝	39⅛	40⅛	+1
17⅝	12½	StridRit	1.08	7.7	6	3	14	14	14	+ ⅜
32⅝	24⅝	StuWor	1.25	4.9	5	320	25½	24⅝	25½	+ ⅜
5	2⅝	SuavSho	.20	5.2	10	91	4	3⅝	3⅝	
24⅛	16½	SubPrG	1.44	6.1	7	495	24	23⅝	23⅝	
32	22	SunChm	.60	2.1	5	10	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
28⅝	19	SunEl	.60	2.4	13	145	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅜
54½	36⅝	SunCo	3	5.9	7	234	51¼	50¼	51	+ ⅜
56⅝	37⅝	SunC pf	2.25	4.3		16	52½	51⅞	52½	+ ⅜
25	16⅝	Sunben	1.40	6.4	7	324	21⅝	21	21⅝	+ ⅜
26⅛	19	Sundstr	1	4.2	7	41	24	23	24	+1
69⅝	50	Sunds pf	3.50	6.2		3	57½	56½	56½	+ ½
17½	9	SunsM	.40	2.8	18	62	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
20¼	15⅝	SuprVal	.54	3.0	9	140	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	
394	244½	SuprOil	2.80	.7	24	51	384	379	384	+6
16⅛	9⅝	SupmkG	.42	3.4	8	62	12⅛	12	12⅛	
12⅝	5	Supscp				31	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
11⅞	7⅛	SutroM	.97e	10.	8	11	9½	9⅝	9⅝	
29⅝	19⅝	Swank	1.40a	6.6	6	13	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
23⅝	14½	Sybron	.96	5.1	7	51	19½	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
40⅛	38	Sybrn pf	2.40	7.1		3	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ½
16	7⅝	Systron	.10	1.2	9	40	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
		— T—T—T —								
20⅛	10⅝	TRE	1.26	6.8	9	284	18½	18	18½	+ ⅜
42⅝	33⅝	TRW	2	5.5	6	134	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	+ ⅜
92⅝	73½	TRW pf	4.40	5.6		2	78¼	78¼	78¼	+ ¼
81	63⅝	TRW pr	4.50	6.4		7	70	69½	70	
25¼	17½	TaftBrd	.60	2.9	7	96	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅜
4⅞	1⅜	Talcott				6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15⅝	10⅜	Talley	1	9.8	6	22	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
15⅝	10½	Talley pf	1	9.3		7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
21½	16½	TampE	1.44	8.0	8	177	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
34⅝	17⅝	Tandy			6	509	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	
4⅝	3⅝	Tandycft	n		2	11	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
13¼	7¼	Tappan	.28	2.5	26	15	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅜
15½	9	Tchncolr	.60	4.6	6	51	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Technicn			11	276	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
57	39	Tektrnx	.64	1.3	12	506	47⅝	47¼	47⅝	+ ¾
11¼	6⅛	Telecor	5.68c		8	12	11	11	11	— ⅛
130½	83⅝	Teledn	9.92t	8.5	6	352	117¼	115⅝	117	+1
17⅝	8¼	Telprmt			5	278	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
9¼	3⅝	Telex			9	152	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
34½	29	Tennco	2.20	7.0	7	1325	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	+ ½
89½	81½	Tenc pr	7.40	8.9		10	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	— ⅛
30½	14½	Teradyn			10	137	20	19½	19⅝	— ⅜
12⅝	6⅜	Tesoro			6	1102	11⅜	10½	11⅜	+ ⅝
25⅝	19⅛	Tesor pf	2.16	9.1		64	24	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	22⅛	Texaco	2.16	8.5	7	1882	25½	25	25⅝	+ ⅜
41⅝	35½	TexCm	1.48	3.7	8	100	37⅝	36⅝	37⅝	+ ¼
47	32	TexEst	2.30	5.5	7	103	41½	41	41½	+ ½
27¾	25⅝	TxET pf	2.40	9.4		401	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅜
30	26⅛	TxET pf	2.87	11.		10	27¼	27	27	— ¼
48⅝	34⅝	TexGT	2.64	6.7	7	43	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	— ⅜
22⅝	16	TexInd	.60	3.2	4	26	19	18⅝	19	— ¼
92½	75¼	TexInst	2	2.5	12	255	79⅝	78½	79⅛	+ ⅝
15⅛	5⅝	TexInt			15	571	12⅝	12	12¼	— ⅜
39⅝	24⅝	TexOGs	.36b	1.0	10	149	37⅝	37¼	37½	+ ¼
57	43⅝	TxPcLd	.45e	.8	20	9	53½	52⅝	53½	+ ⅝
22¼	18	TexUtil	1.64	8.6	8	2810	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
25¼	17⅛	Texsgif	1.20	5.6	13	128	21⅝	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
44⅝	35¼	Texgif pf	3	7.3		2	41½	41¼	41¼	+ ¼
13½	3⅝	Texfi Ind			4	60	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ½
35	23⅝	Textron	1.80	6.8	6	161	26½	25⅝	26½	+ ⅝
38½	27	Textr pf	2.08	7.4		2	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
39⅛	27⅛	Thiokol	1.30	3.8	7	76	34½	34	34	
48⅝	39⅝	ThmBet	1.52	3.7	12	27	40⅞	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	8¼	Thomin	.52b	5.3	5	8	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
33⅝	20	ThmJW	1.80	7.0	6	8	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
17¼	9	Thrifty	.60	4.1	11	84	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅜
38	18⅛	Ticor	1.28	3.4	9	16	37½	37½	37½	
28⅛	19⅛	Tidwatr	.90	4.1	8	63	22	21¼	22	+ ½
34⅝	19	Tigerint	.80	3.2	6	552	25⅝	24½	25	
50⅝	35⅝	Timeln	1.66	4.5	7	269	37	36⅝	37	+ ⅜
32⅝	26½	Timl pfB	1.57	5.7		34	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅜
35¼	26⅝	TimesM	1.20	4.1	7	409	29	28⅝	29	+ ½
60⅝	45	Timkn	3	5.0	7	87	59⅝	58⅝	59⅝	+1⅜
9	5⅝	TobInP			7	7	7	7	7	
34½	16½	ToddSh			7	14	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅝
25⅝	12⅝	Tokheim	.60	2.7	9	55	22¼	21⅝	22	+ ⅜
24½	19	TolEdis	2.20	11.	7	77	19½	19¼	19¼	
26⅝	20⅛	TolEd pf	2.36	11.		1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
12⅝	7⅝	TonkaCp				39	11⅝	11⅛	11½	
14⅝	8¼	TootRol	.40b	4.3	6	5	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
29⅝	17⅝	ToroCo	.72	3.1	8	182	23⅝	22⅝	23¼	+ ¼
19	15⅝	Tracor	s.48	2.4	7	23	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
21⅜	17½	Trane s			8	371	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ¼
38¼	27⅜	TranUn	2.12	6.5	7	262	33½	32¼	32½	+ ⅛
30⅝	13⅝	TWC			4	785	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+1⅛
23½	17⅛	TWC pf	2	11.		13	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
18⅝	15⅝	TWC pf	1.90	12.		28	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	Transm	1	5.9	5	293	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
23¼	19½	Traninc	2	9.9		9	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
28⅝	16⅝	Transco	1.24	5.1	10	434	24⅝	23⅝	24¼	+ ⅜
14½	7½	Transcn	.40	5.9	6	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
97½	88½	TrGP pf	8.64	9.5		z50	91	91	91	
26⅝	23½	TrGP pf	2.50	10.		13	24⅝	24½	24½	+ ¼
18½	12⅝	TrnsOh	.40b	2.8	4	18	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
29⅝	19⅛	Tranwy	1.60	7.4	5	46	21⅝	21½	21¾	+ ⅜
40⅝	30⅝	Travlrs	2.08	5.9	4	1139	35⅝	34⅝	35⅛	+ ¼
20⅝	16⅝	TriCon	1.94e	11.		66	17	16⅝	16⅞	
30⅞	27	TriCn pf	2.50	9.0		2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ¼
3⅝	1⅛	TriSoM			8	14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
13½	7⅝	Triaind	.20r	2.1	7	2	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	14⅝	TrlaPc	.84	4.3	7	26	20	19⅝	19⅝	
13⅝	6⅝	Trico	.16	1.5	10	27	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅜
24⅝	15⅝	Trintyin	1	5.0	6	185	20¼	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
17¼	14⅝	TucsEP	1.42	8.7	8	78	16½	16¼	16⅝	
42⅝	24¼	TCFox	1.40a	3.5	5	629	40⅝	40	40¼	+ ⅜
24½	17	TwinDs	1	5.5	6	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
23⅝	14⅝	TycoLab	1	5.6	4	22	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ½
19¼	13⅝	TylerCp	.45	2.7	8	20	16½	16⅝	16½	+ ⅛
42½	21⅝	Tymshr			15	473	40⅝	36⅝	38	—1⅛
		— U—U—U —								
45⅝	23⅛	UAL	1	4.1	2	595	24½	24	24½	+ ⅝
22	16⅝	UGI	1.64	7.8	7	14	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
22⅝	14	UMC	1.20	7.6	7	37	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
3½	1⅛	UMET Tr				13	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
34⅝	16	UNCRes	.40	2.3	5	349	17½	16⅝	17½	+ ⅝
39½	17	UVInd	18c		6	304	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	+ ⅝
14⅝	10	Unarco	.88	7.5	5	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
64⅝	49⅝	UnINV	3.93e	6.3	6	102	62⅝	62¼	62⅝	— ⅛
52½	40⅝	UCamp	2.48	4.8	9	269	50¼	50⅛	50¼	
42⅝	33⅝	UnCarb	2.80	7.5	5	354	37¼	36¼	37¼	+ ⅜
11¼	7½	UnComr	.20	2.0		60	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	— ½
7	3⅝	UnionCp	.31r	6.2	6	77	5	4⅝	5	
15⅝	13⅛	UnElec	1.44	11.	6	177	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
38	32⅝	UnEl pf	3.50	11.		z200	33	d32	32	—1
43	37	UnEl pf	4	10.		z5210	38½	38½	38½	+1⅛
49⅝	39⅝	UnEl pf	4.50	11.		z10	41½	41½	41½	
79⅝	72	UnEl pfL	8	10.		z7878	77⅝	73	77⅝	+5⅝
24⅝	20⅛	UnEl pf	2.13	11.		2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
28⅝	25⅛	UnEl pf	2.72	10.		13	26	25¾	26	+ ⅜
86	73	UnEl pfH	8	11.		2	73	d72½	72½	— ½
70⅛	46⅛	UnOCal	2.60	3.9	7	582	67	65⅞	66⅝	+ ⅝
35	33	UnOCal wi				11	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+ ⅜
65½	42½	UPacC	2.30	3.6	10	825	64½	63½	64⅝	+1⅝
8½	5	Uniroyal			17	131	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
82	42	Unlroyl pf	8	14.		z230	55½	55½	55½	
15⅛	7⅝	UnBrnd	.15e	1.5	5	130	10⅝	9½	9¾	+ ⅜
27⅜	10⅝	UBrd pf	1.20	11.		58	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	+ ¼
49⅜	29⅜	UEnRs	2.48	6.3	6	58	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝	+ ⅝
30¼	28½	UFinCal	s.90	3.1	9	223	29½	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
23½	13⅛	UnGrty	.16	.8	7	64	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅜
27	21⅝	UIllum	2.56	12.	6	34	22¼	21⅝	22⅛	+ ¼
23⅝	19	UIllu pf	2.20	12.		z200	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
22	12½	UnitInd	.85b	5.4	5	10	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
19⅝	8⅝	Unitlnn	.22	1.9	5	23	11½	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	11	UJerBk	1.04	9.2	5	3	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
2⅝	1⅝	UnPkMn				7	2⅛	2	2⅛	
31⅝	16	UnRelo	.84	3.1	5	4	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	14½	USFoS	1.58e	10.		33	15⅝	15¼	15⅛	
37⅛	29	USFld	2.40	6.9	4	174	35⅝	34½	34⅝	+ ¼
33⅝	23⅝	USGyps	2	6.9	4	206	29⅝	28½	29	+ ⅜
30⅝	22½	USGy pf	1.80	6.9		20	26⅝	25¼	26⅛	+1⅛
14⅛	6⅝	USHom	.52	4.1	4	419	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
10	6⅝	USInd	.64	8.0	5	72	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
28⅛	12⅛	USLeasg	.52	3.7	5	2	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
8	4⅝	US Rty				116	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	19⅝	USShoe	1.48	7.3	5	313	20⅝	20	20⅛	— ⅛
30⅝	21½	USSteel	1.60	7.0	6	1205	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅜
37	31	USTobc	1.84	5.7	10	16	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅜
52½	35⅝	UnTech	2.20	5.8	7	297	38	37⅝	38	+ ⅜
140½	101	UTch pf	7.32	7.0		5	104	101	104	+3
70⅛	49⅛	UTch pf	3.87	7.5		124	51½	51	51½	+ ⅛
20	17⅝	UniTel	1.44	7.7	7	1788	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
24⅝	22	UnIT 2pf	1.50	6.4		1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	12	Unitrod	.50	2.0	11	409	24⅝	23½	24⅝	+1⅝
9⅛	6⅝	Univar	.56	6.3	6	56	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
22	14⅛	UnivFd	.96	5.6	8	92	17½	17	17	
24	15⅝	UnLeaf	1.20	6.2	7	18	19⅝	19¼	19¼	
56	40	Upjohn	1.52	3.4	9	300	44⅛	43⅝	44⅛	+1
25	17	USLIFE	.66	3.0	6	163	22	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
11½	9¼	UsIifeFd	.96a	10.		23	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
19⅛	17	UtaPL	1.76	9.4	10	101	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
31½	27½	UtPL pf	2.80	10.		4	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
		— V—V—V —								
21	16½	VF Cp	1.40	7.4	6	15	19⅛	19	19	
24⅝	14	VSI Cp	.60	2.6	8	111	23	21	23	+2
9⅝	4⅝	Valleyln	.40	6.5	27	11	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	10⅝	VanDrn	.92	6.8	5	17	13½	13⅝	13½	+ ⅜
21⅝	11⅝	Varian	.40	2.3	29	55	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
14⅝	7½	Varo	.32	3.6	5	65	9⅛	9	9	
26	16⅛	Veeco	.50	2.1	9	33	23⅝	23	23⅛	+ ⅜
9⅛	4	Vendo				2	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅜	Venice				6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
14⅛	11⅛	VestSe	1.36e	11.		4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
33	18⅝	Viacom	.32	1.1	14	73	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
15⅛	12	VaEPw	1.32	10.	7	888	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
85½	74	VaEP pf	7.72	11.		z100	73½	d73½	73½	— ½
104⅛	94⅛	VaEP pf	9.75	10.		z160	95½	94½	95½	+ ½
30⅝	25¼	VaEP pf	2.90	11.		1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
85	74	VaE pf.	7.72	10.		z100	76½	76½	76½	
18⅝	7⅝	Vornado	.60	3.3	87	412	18⅝	18	18¼	+ ¼
16	10⅝	Vulcinc	.75	5.5	5	10	13⅝	13¼	13¼	+ ⅜
37¼	26⅛	VulcnM	1.60	4.9	7	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ¼
		— W—W—W —								
37½	17½	WUI	.60	1.7	12	1082	35¼	34½	35¼	+1
22½	12	Wabash	.50	3.2	5	30	15⅝	15⅝	15½	+ ⅛
21	15½	Wachov	.76	4.8	7	7	16⅛	16	16	+ ⅛
56	42½	Wach pf	2.20	5.0		3	44	44	44	
7	3½	WachRty				21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
29⅝	19½	WalMrt	.30	1.2	13	115	26⅛	26	26	
38½	20⅝	Walgrn	1.40	5.6	6	21	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅜
48	28	WlkrA	1.60a	4.3	8	24	36⅝	36½	36⅝	
33⅝	21⅞	WallBus	.84	3.6	7	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	17⅝	WalMu	1.40	6.1	4	16	23	22⅝	23	+ ½
35½	26⅛	WaltJm	1.80	6.0	5	219	30	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
37½	27½	WaltJ pf	1.60	5.0		2	32	32	32	
12⅛	7⅛	WardFd			10	137	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ½
13⅝	7⅛	Warnaco			4	21	9½	9⅛	9½	
32⅝	21¼	WarnS	1.60	5.7	8	12	28¼	27⅝	28¼	+ ⅞
37⅝	32⅝	WrnCom	s1	2.9	7	141	34½	33⅝	34½	+1
32½	21½	WarnrL	1.32	5.8	9	822	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ¼
27	22⅛	WashGs	2.40	10.	13	9	24⅛	24	24	
32⅛	22⅛	WshNat	1.40	5.0	6	18	28⅝	27½	28	+ ⅜
24⅛	20⅝	WshWt	2.08	9.3	7	13	22⅛	22⅛	22¼	— ⅛
31⅝	21½	WasteM	.70	2.3	11	109	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅜
26¼	15	WatkinJ	.40	1.8	22	15	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅜
7½	4⅛	WayGos	.48	8.0	7	4	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
19	16	WayG pf	1.60	10.		3	16	16	16	
9⅝	4⅝	WeanUn	.20	3.6	7	4	5½	5½	5½	
38	10⅝	WebbD	.20	1.2	12	324	17	16½	16½	
23⅛	22½	WeisMk	s.80	3.5	8	3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
33⅛	25⅝	WellsF	1.72	6.0	5	31	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ¼
15	10⅝	WelFM	1.25e	8.8	8	24	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
51½	44⅝	WIPP pf	4.50	9.9		z650	45¼	45⅛	45⅛	—1⅜
40	31½	WIPtPe	2.80	8.2	6	9	34	33½	34	+ ⅜
12½	8⅝	WstcIT	.80	6.5	10	40	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
14⅝	7⅝	WnAirL	.40	4.6	3	177	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
37	23⅝	WAir pf	2	7.8		4	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅜
30⅛	23	WnBnc	1.36	5.1	6	299	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ½
33½	20⅝	WnCoNA	.40	1.2	12	285	33½	32	33	+1⅝
59	24⅝	WPacIn	1	1.8		73	56½	55	56⅛	+1⅛
27½	15	WnPubl	.88	3.2	11	197	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
22	14½	WUnion	1.40	7.4	8	657	19½	18	19	+1⅛
52	42	WnUn pf	4.60	10.		19	46	44⅝	46	+1½
58	47	WnUn pf	4.90	9.6		15	51	49	51	+2½
11⅞	9⅝	WUn dpf	1.18	12.		11	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
66	59½	WUTl pf	6	9.9		2	60⅝	60½	60½	— ½
25	16	WestgEl	.97	5.7	4	763	17⅛	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
30⅝	23⅝	Wstvac	1.32	4.5	8	19	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	16	Weybrg	1.08	6.1	4	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	23¼	Weyerhr	1	3.3	8	504	30	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅜
47½	36⅝	Weyr pf	2.80	6.6		187	42⅛	41⅝	42⅛	+ ⅝
41	27⅝	WheelF	1.20	4.3	8	56	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
44⅝	30⅝	WheelF pf	2	6.6		1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
20½	9	WheelPit			2	51	19⅝	19½	19½	+ ¼
24⅝	17½	Whirlpl	1.40	7.1	7	x2147	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
27⅛	16⅝	WhitC	1.30	4.8	6	323	27	26	26⅝	+ [illegible]
44	37	WhitC pfC	3	7.3		13	41	41	41	— [illegible]
15⅝	5⅝	WhiteMt			4	129	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
18⅝	9⅝	Whittak	.50	3.4	7	807	14⅝	13	14⅝	+1⅛
19½	11⅝	Wickes	1.04	7.4	4	85	14	13⅝	14	+ [illegible]
13⅝	6½	Wiebldt	.44	3.5	12	63	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23⅝	14	Williams	1	5.5	23	81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12⅝	6	WilshrO	.14	1.3	28	102	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31⅝	25½	WinDx	1.44	5.4	8	41	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7⅛	2½	Winnbgo			13	149	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
13⅝	9⅝	WinterJ	1	9.4	12	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29½	23⅝	WisEP	2.28	9.8	7	199	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23	19	WisGas	1.92	9.3	5	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28⅝	25⅝	WisG pf	2.55	9.9		2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21⅝	17⅝	WisePL	1.76	9.8	7	29	18	[illegible]	18	
21¼	16⅝	WisePS	1.62	9.7	6	40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
25	18⅛	Witco	1.20	5.0	6	37	[illegible]	24	24	
17½	10	WitrR	.80	7.6	5	127	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13⅝	6⅛	WolvrW	.30	3.0	6	109	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	[illegible]
20⅝	12⅝	Womelc	.60	3.2	8	77	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31⅝	15⅝	WoodPt	.48	1.8	14	77	[illegible]	[illegible]	27	+ [illegible]
32	17⅝	Wolwth	1.60	5.7	6	2390	[illegible]	[illegible]	28	+2
43	26⅝	Wolw pf	2.20	5.5		72	40	[illegible]	40	+3¼
12⅝	5	WorldAir			6	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
75	56⅝	Wrigly	2.40a	3.7	7	1	65	65	65	
19⅝	9⅝	Wurlitzr	.48	4.9	6	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19⅛	10⅝	Wyloin	.80	6.2	6	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8⅝	7½	WyleLb	s.40	5.1	7	43	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7½	3¼	Wyly			14	36	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		— X—Y—Z —								
64	50	Xerox	2.40	4.0	10	2180	60	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21⅝	14¼	XTRA s	.52	2.7	4	197	19	[illegible]	19	+ [illegible]
32⅝	13⅝	Yates	.20	.7	6	132	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21⅝	15	ZaleCp	1	5.6	8	68	18	[illegible]	18	+ [illegible]
18⅝	10¼	Zapata	.30b	1.8	10	101	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17⅝	9⅝	ZayreCp			5	33	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19⅝	12	ZenithR	1	7.3	10	312	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19½	12½	ZurnInd	.80	5.2	7	137	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrents. xw—Without warrents. xdis—Ex distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, May 17, 1979

[N]EW YORK (AP)— [The] following list is a [sele]cted National Secu[riti]es Dealers Assn., [over] the counter Bank, [Insu]rance & Industrial [Stoc]ks.

Stock	Bid	Asked	Stock	Bid	Asked	Stock	Bid	Asked	Stock	Bid	Asked
[illegible]ind	5⅝	6⅛	Crowfd	14	15	InBkWsh	8⅝	9⅛	Petrolit	49¼	50¼
[illegible]APrat	7	9	CrosTre	19⅝	20	IwaSoUt	23¼	23⅝	Pettibon	23½	24½
[illegible]WCp	4⅛	4⅝	CutlrFed	¾	1½	JamWP h	9⅝	10	PierceSS	10	18⅝
[illegible]tsnW	11¼	12	Cyctron	14	15½	Jamsby	15⅝	16	Pinkrtn	29	30
[illegible]Ross	2½	2⅝	DanlyM	19⅝	20⅝	JiffyFd	½	⅝	PlonHIB	20⅝	21⅝
[illegible]Micr	26	26⅝	DigDes	12⅝	13⅝	JostynM	16⅝	17½	Plastine	1	2
[illegible]Alex	26¼	27	DavIMal	24	26	KaiaSi pf	21⅝	22½	Possis	7	7⅝
[illegible]olac	20⅝	21¾	DekIbAg	25½	26¼	Kalvar	2¼	2⅝	Progrp	1⅛	1½
[illegible]nB	9	18	DeLuxC	30⅝	31¼	Kaman	17½	18¼	PbSvNC	11½	11⅝
[illegible]nCp	22½	23½	DetCanT	12	13	KmpAm	9¼	9⅝	PurtBen	18½	19¼
[illegible]jm	37-16	3 11-16	DetIntB	23⅝	24⅝	KateGre	¼	⅜	PufDCop	8⅝	9⅝
[illegible]eat	12	12⅝	DeweyEl	1½	2½	Kaysam	3	3⅝	Qualinns	4⅝	5⅝
[illegible]IGp	49⅝	50⅝	DiaCrys	24	25	KellySv	26½	28	RogenPr	6⅝	7⅛
[illegible]cros	16½	17	DixnCru	32	34½	Keufiel	15¼	16¼	Raychm	87	89
[illegible]slding	15⅝	16⅝	Doculel	6⅝	7¼	Kimball	15	15½	Raymod	27¼	28¼
[illegible]dite	7⅝	8¼	DollrGn	8⅝	9⅛	Kinelnt	14⅝	15⅝	RecaEq	6⅝	7¼
[illegible]susB	22⅝	23¼	Donldsn	19⅝	20⅝	KnapeV	14⅝	15⅝	RoadEx	28½	29¼
[illegible]xCp	7⅝	8⅝	DorchGs	13⅝	14	Kratos	16	17	RobbMy	32⅝	34½
[illegible]anGp	3⅝	3⅝	DoylDB	19½	20¼	Lancstn	18¼	19	Roselon	4⅛	5⅛
[illegible]WGs	21⅝	22½	DunkInD	13⅝	14⅝	LandRes	3	3½	Rouse	11⅛	11⅝
[illegible]Cola	22	22⅝	Durlron	15⅝	16⅝	LaneCo	22½	23½	RusStov	15½	16
[illegible]eLI	15⅝	15⅝	EatnVnce	5⅝	6	LtdStor	6¼	7	Sadller	3⅝	4⅛
[illegible]dCp	7¼	8¼	EconLab	21½	22	LinBcst	37⅝	38½	ScanDt	2⅝	2⅝
[illegible]HE	13½	14	ElderBe	8⅝	9½	Lagetrn	11½	12½	ScrippH	48	51
[illegible]mRI	14¼	14⅝	EleNuci	4⅝	5⅝	MadsGE	14½	15	SeisDelt	12⅝	12⅝
[illegible]cRs	8⅝	8⅝	ElModul	5½	6½	MagellPet	2⅝	2 13-16	Svcmstr	27⅝	28½
[illegible]tFr	16	16⅝	EnrDev	16½	17½	MairRt h	1 7-16	1 11-16	Shawmt	33	34
[illegible]sMk	9	9½	Entwistl	2⅝	3½	Malikrt	28⅛	29⅝	SolidSIS	10¼	11¼
[illegible]Ine	8½	9½	EqtOil	23⅝	24⅝	MatAsst	20⅝	21⅝	SCalWtr	14	14⅝
[illegible]Lab	31⅝	32½	EthanAl	31	32	MaulLP	24½	26	SwGaCp	10⅝	11⅛
[illegible]Co	13⅝	14⅛	Fabri	¾	1	McCorm	14⅝	14⅝	SwEISv	15⅛	16⅛
[illegible]Son	20½	22	FidUnLf	31	31½	McQuay	10½	11¼	Standyn	28½	29⅝
[illegible]chr	1⅝	2¼	FIBkSys	36¼	37	MidsxW	20	21	StdRegs	25¼	26¼
[illegible]HRIP	23⅝	24	FtBostn	18¼	19	MdldCop	6¼	6⅝	StanHP	25	26
[illegible]onzo	3⅝	4	FtEmps	10⅝	11¼	MidlRes	4	4⅛	SterlSl	5⅝	6⅝
[illegible]ikS	28½	30	FWhFin	5⅝	5⅝	MidlBks	26⅝	27⅝	StrawCl	26½	28
[illegible]Tom	22⅝	23⅛	Flickar	13¼	13⅝	Millipr	26¼	27	SuperEl	6⅝	7¼
[illegible]kbee	5⅝	6¼	FloatPnt	13⅝	14⅝	MissVIG	14	15	TIME DC	6	6½
[illegible]keve	17¼	17⅝	FlaWatU	13-16	1 1-16	MenfCol	7⅝	7⅝	Tampax	26½	27½
[illegible]nupS	6⅝	7	ForestO	16⅝	17¼	MoorePd	18	19	TecumP	60⅝	62½
[illegible]WtSv	31½	33	Formigll	2¼	3	MorgRes	1⅝	2⅛	Tennant	28	30
[illegible]radN	2⅝	2⅝	FrankCp	8¼	8⅝	Mastek	22⅝	23⅝	Tiprary	9½	10
[illegible]GwC	13¼	13⅝	FrankEl	12¼	12⅝	MatchM	15½	16½	TescoCp	14⅝	15
[illegible]nAir	3⅝	3½	GnRlEst	8½	10	MetClub	6⅝	6⅝	TrnsOcO	18⅛	19¼
[illegible]sCo	7½	8	GnReins	82	84	Mueller	22½	23½	TricoPd	51½	54½
[illegible]TPS	14½	14⅝	GovEFn	11⅝	12½	NarpCp	23	24½	TrtlnOG	5⅛	6⅛
[illegible]Lea	23	24	GreenM	11⅝	11⅝	NatGOil	13⅝	14⅝	TysonFd	15¼	16¼
[illegible]sUtl	9¼	10½	GrevAdv	35	38	NwldRE	14	15	UnMcGII	10	11
[illegible]leF	4⅝	5⅝	Glftnist	14½	16	NJNGas	15	15½	USSurg	19⅝	20⅝
[illegible]UIA	39	39⅝	Gyrodyn	4½	5¼	NielsnA	24	24⅝	USTrck	14⅝	15⅝
[illegible]UIB	33½	34¼	Hardwk	16¼	17	NielsnB	24	24½	UVaBsh	24½	25
[illegible]kJL	27½	29	HrpRow	12⅝	13⅝	NoCarGs	11¼	12⅝	UoPenP	16⅝	17½
[illegible]rCp	8⅛	8⅝	HarpGp	21⅝	22	NoEOl un	77	78½	ValyGas	9⅝	10⅝
[illegible]Venl	1½	2½	HartfNt	15½	16	NwINGs	12½	12½	VanDus	19	19⅝
[illegible]CIH	23⅝	24¼	HenrdF	20	20⅝	NwsIPS	16⅝	17⅝	Velcro	9½	9⅝
[illegible]Shr	20	22	Holobm	2½	3	Noxell	19⅝	20⅝	VaNBsh	14⅝	14⅝
[illegible]Tel	39	41	Hoover	15	15½	OgilvyM	20⅝	21	WshEnr	14	14½
[illegible]Pop	58⅝	59⅝	HorlzRs	1½	2	OhFerro	9¼	10¼	WebbRs	17¼	18¼
			Hyattint	15½	16½	OtterTP	19½	20	Weldtrn	2⅝	3
			IndNucl	4⅝	5⅝	PCAInt	6⅝	7⅝	WigtaMg	9⅝	10¼
			Infraind	3	3½	PabstB	11⅝	12⅝	WelsGo	4⅛	5⅛
			IntelCp	44⅝	45⅝	PcGaR	28	28⅝	WhMtg	4⅝	4⅝
			IntrcEnr	7	8	PauleyP	8¼	9	WmorC	33	33⅝
			IntmlGs	13½	14	PeerMt	8½	9¼	WoodLot	27½	28¼
						PengEnt	14⅝	15¼	WWEng	6⅝	7
									WrightW	5	5⅝
									ZionUta	19¼	20¼

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

May 17, 1979

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	10⅜ - 10½	5 3/16 - 5 5/16	⅞ - 1	12 1/16 - 12 5/16	9¼ - 9⅜
2 M.	10 9/16 - 10 11/16	5⅜ - 5⅝	1 3/16 - 1 5/16	12 1/16 - 12 5/16	9½ - 9⅞
3 M.	10 11/16 - 10 13/16	5⅝ - 5⅞	1 5/16 - 1 7/16	12⅛ - 12⅜	9⅞ - 10⅛
6 M.	11 - 11⅛	6⅛ - 6⅜	2⅛ - 2¼	12 3/16 - 12 7/16	10 - 10⅜
1 Y.	10⅞ - 11	6⅜ - 6⅝	2 9/16 - 11/16	12⅛ - 12⅜	10⅜ - 10⅝

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

May 17, 1979

Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Asked
Amev 8-87	91½	92½
Ashland 7½-82	95⅛	96⅛
Australia 8⅛-83	93⅝	94⅝
Australia 8⅛-91	94	95
Australia 8⅛-92	90⅝	91⅛
BTokyo 7⅝-84	90⅝	91⅝
Barclays 8⅛-92	91	92
BCHyd. 7⅝-85	89⅛	90⅛
Bell Can 7⅝-87	88⅝	89⅛
BFCE 8⅛-83	96⅛	97⅛
Brazil 9⅛-84	94⅛	95½
Brit Gas 9-81	98	99
BrokenHill 8-85	92	93
Cpc Berm. 8⅛-84	95⅛	96⅛
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	91½	92½
Charbonas 8⅛-81	97⅛	98⅛
CityInvest 8⅛-84	93	94
Cons Food 7½-91	86⅛	87⅛
Conoco 8-86	95	96
Cutler Ham 8-87	91⅛	92⅛
EEC 8⅛-82	95	96
EEC 7⅝-84	91	92
ECS 8⅝-81	97½	98½
ECS 8⅝-97	89⅛	90⅛
EIB 8⅛-83	94⅛	95⅛
EIB 8-84	92½	93½
Elf Aquit. 8⅛-85	92½	93½
EMI 9⅛-89	92	93
Ericsson 8½-89	91⅛	92⅛
Esso 8-86 nov	97⅛	98⅛
Eurofima 8⅛-83	96½	97½
Fiat 8-82	93⅛	94⅛
First Chic 7-80	97	98
Gotaverken 8½-87	90½	91½
Gould 9⅛-83	99½	100½
GulfWestn 8⅛-84	93½	95
Homersley 8½-84	95⅛	96⅛
Home Oil 9⅛-86	97	98
ICI 8⅛-87	92	93
ISE Cnda 9-82	96⅛	97⅛
I.U.Overseas 9-83	96⅛	97⅛
Kidde W. 8½-85	92	93
Kockums 8-83	95½	96½
Manitoba 8⅛-83	95⅛	96⅛
Michelin 9⅛-86	97⅛	98⅛
Midld Intl 8⅛-86	95	96
Montreal 9⅛-83	97⅝	98⅝
NCBoard 8-87	89⅝	90⅝
NatWest 9-86	96	97
NBrunswick 9-83	97½	98½
NBrunswick 8-84	91⅛	92⅛
NZealand 9⅛-82	98⅛	99⅛
NZealand 8½-83	95½	96½
NrgKombk 8½-91	92	93
Norskhyd 8½-92	90	91
Norway 8½-81	96⅛	97⅛
Occidental 9⅛-83	99	100
Offsh Min 8⅛-85	91½	92½
Ontario 9-83	97⅛	98⅛
OntarioHyd 8-87	90	91
ProvSaskat 8⅝-86	93⅝	94⅝
QuebProv 8½-81	96⅛	97⅛
QuebProv 9-83	97½	98½
Ralston 7½-87	90½	91½
SaabScania 8½-89	90⅛	91⅛
S.A.S. 8-85	92⅛	93⅛
Shell 8-86	94⅛	95⅛
Shell 7½-87	91⅛	92⅛
Singer 8⅛-82	94½	95½
Stlnd 8⅛-86	97⅛	98⅛
Sweden 8⅛-87	90⅛	91⅛
SwedStCo. 7⅝-82	94⅛	95⅛
TMay 7⅝-87	89	90
Textron 7⅝-87	90⅛	91⅛
Transocean 8-86	95	96
Transocean 7½-87	91	92
UnOil 7½-87	92⅝	93⅝
Utah 8-87	91⅛	92⅛
Vwagen 7⅝-87	88⅝	89⅝
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	90	91

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Bid	Asked
Amexco 4⅛-87	74½	76½
Ashland 5-88	116½	118½
Beatrice 6⅛-91	101	103
Beatrice 4½-92	84½	86½
Beecham 6⅛-92	116⅝	117⅝
Boots 6⅛-93	106⅝	107⅝
Borden 6⅝-91	99	101
Borden 5-92	86	88
BroadHale 4⅛-87	71	73
Carnation 4-88	70	72
Chevron 5-88	146	148
Chrysler 4⅝-88	65½	67½
Chrysler 5-88	67	69
Coke Bott. 6⅛-93	89½	91½
Cr Suisse 4⅛-91	115½	117½
Cummins 6⅛-86	88½	90½
Dartind 4⅛-87	80½	82½
EastKodak 4½-86	82½	84½
Ford 6-86	88½	90½
Ford 5-88	81	83
GenElec 4⅛-87	76½	78½
GenFoods 4⅝-82	88½	90½
Gillette 4⅛-82	84½	86½
Gillette 4⅛-87	73	75
GulWestn 5-86	84½	86½
Honeywell 6-86	85½	87½
ICI 6⅛-97	97	98
INA 6-97	94	96
ISE 6⅛-89	86	88
ITT 4⅛-97	72½	74½
Jusco 6-92	110⅝	111⅝
Komatsu 7⅛-90	135	136
MorganJP 4⅛-87	92	94
Nabisco 5⅛-88	95	97
OwensIll 4½-87	101½	103½
PenneyJC 4½-87	71	73
RCA 5-88	81½	83½
Revlon 4⅛-83	130	132
Revlon 4⅛-87	112	114
Sperry 4⅛-88	94½	96½
Squibb 4⅛-87	81	83
Texaco 4½-88	75½	77½
Texas 7½-93	89	91
Tyco 8½-88	100	102
UnCarb 4⅛-82	90	92
WarnLamb 4½-87	73½	75½
WarnLamb 4⅛-88	70	72
Xerox 5-88	74	76

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100

	Med.	Long.
Thursday	95.83	88.94
Previous	95.87	88.92

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International Herald Tribune
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Régie Nationale des Usines Renault

has acquired for

$115,000,000

a minority interest

in

Mack Trucks, Inc.

a subsidiary of

The Signal Companies, Inc.

The undersigned initiated this transaction and acted as financial advisor to Régie Nationale des Usines Renault.

LAZARD FRÈRES & Co.

May 16, 1979

We offer numerous alternatives...



... for international finance.

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After more than 60 years of refining our skills to meet the demands for flexibility of German and international companies at home and abroad, we offer a full range of streamlined services for financing international trade. For example - short to long-term loans, buyers' and sellers' credits; documentary payments and collections; letters of credit; discounting of foreign bills; foreign exchange hedging facilities.

We operate wholly-owned subsidiaries in Luxembourg and Zurich. Badische Kommunale Landesbank International S.A. in Luxembourg with direct access to the Euromarkets, specializes in roll-over credits, syndicated loans, money market and foreign exchange dealing, and Eurobond trading.

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We are a regional universal bank, headquartered in Mannheim (with total assets of DM 17.4 billion). As central bank of 69 Sparkassen in Baden, we are linked to Germany's powerful network of savings banks. We are also authorized to issue our own bearer bonds, assuring a broad source of funds. Flexibility and the proven ability to match available alternatives with client needs are among our major strengths. For complete information, just contact:

Badische Kommunale Landesbank – Girozentrale – Augusta Anlage 33 · 6800 Mannheim 1 (West Germany) Telephone: (06 21) 45 81

BADISCHE
KOMMUNALE LANDESBANK
GIROZENTRALE

Badische Kommunale Landesbank · D-6800 Mannheim 1 (West Germany)

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices May 16, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
6631 Abitibi	$17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
3400 Agnico E	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
2100 Agra Ind A	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
26399 Alta Gas A	$20¼	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅜
150 Alta Nat	$54	54	54	
700 Algo Cent	$24¼	24	24¼	— ¼
3150 Am Bonzo	$17½	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
100 Andres W A	$14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
800 Asbestos	$45	44½	45	+ ½
5750 Atco A	$21⅞	21½	21½	— ¼
1195 BP Can	$22½	22¼	22¼	+ ½
10334 Bank N S	$21⅝	21⅜	21¾	— ¼
15 Beth Cop A	$17	17	17	— 1
400 Bralor Res	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
5725 Bramalea	$18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅜
10750 Brenda M	$16⅝	16½	16⅝	
12750 BCFP	$21⅜	21¼	21⅜	
1603 BC Phone	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
4990 Brunswk	$6½	6⅜	6½	
100 Budd Auto	$8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
547 CAE A	$27⅜	27½	27½	
8513 Cad Frv	$16⅛	15½	16⅛	+ ⅜
4252 Cal Pow A	$44½	44	44	
3355 Camflo	$14	13¾	14	+ ¼
6900 C Nor West	$10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
3200 C Packrs	$28½	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
2339 Can Perm	$18⅛	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
725 Can Trust A	$26⅛	25¾	26⅛	+ ¼
1057 C Turo	$25⅜	25	25	+ ½
1584 CCablesy A	$19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	— ¼
200 Cdn Cel	$9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
260 CGE	$30½	30½	30½	+ ½
12723 CI Bk Com	$26½	26	26	— ½
8175 Cdn Tire A	$28⅜	28¼	28¼	— ¼
1600 C Utlies	$19⅛	19	19	
56 Candel Oil	$33⅜	33	33	
6695 Cassiar	$10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
4200 Celanese	$5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ¼
261 C Holiday I	$9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ¼
21600 Con Distrb	$10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
8127 Cons Gas	$21⅝	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
5195 Con Fordy	355	350	350	— 5
300 Conwest	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
121820 Coseka R	$8⅝	8	8½	+ ½
1800 Craigmt	$6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
1150 Crush Intl	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
3100 Cyprus	$14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
4800 Daon Dev	$11¼	11	11	— ⅛
300 Daon A	$7⅞	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
9140 Denison	$21¼	21⅛	21¼	
10080 Dicknsn	$7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
1807 D Bridge	$33⅜	33½	33½	— ⅛
2872 Dofasco A	$34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
536 Dom Store	$18½	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
100 Du Pont	$20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
2600 Dylex L A	$15⅜	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
11700 East Mal	210	195	210	
900 Electham A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
600 Emco	$10¼	10⅛	10¼	
3975 Falcon C	$7⅞	6⅞	7⅞	+ ¼
9338 Fibre Nik A	$58⅜	57	58	+ 1
400 Fed Ind A	$7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
1410 Fed Pion	$36¾	36¾	36¾	
3000 Francana	$10⅞	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
2904 Fraser A	$15⅜	15	15	+ ¼
800 Fruehauf	$11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
3125 G M Res	475	460	470	+20
100 G Distrb A	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
2000 G Distrb w	240	240	240	
4500 Gibraltar	$8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
200 Goodyear	$21½	21½	21½	— ½
5000 Granduc	150	145	145	— 5
2721 Gt Oil Sds	$15¾	15⅝	15⅝	
1520 GL Forest	$43½	43¼	43¾	
472 Greyhnd	$21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
1500 Hard Crp A	340	335	335	+ 5
2365 Harlequin	$14⅞	14½	14⅞	
2450 Hawker A	$11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅜
7497 Hayes D	$12½	12	12½	+ ½
41167 H Bay Co	$27⅜	26⅝	27	+ ½
5350 IAC	$18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
4100 Indal	$15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
100 Inglis	$14	14	14	
782 Inland Gas	$13	12⅞	13	+ ¼
1000 Int Mogul	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
9350 Intpr Pipe	$18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ½
1633 Ivaco A	$15⅝	15⅝	15½	
3700 Jannock	$23½	23¼	23¼	
22075 Kaiser Re	$19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
6800 Kam Kotia	410	395	410	+ 5
1000 Kelsey H	$26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
8991 Kerr A A	$9⅛	8⅞	9	— ⅛
1912 Labatt A	$21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
100 Lab Min	$42	42	42	
2000 Lacana	$5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
2000 LOnt Cem	$5¾	5⅜	5¾	
4600 LL Lac	325	315	325	+ 5
6806 Lob Co A	430	415	415	—25
475 Lob Co B	415	415	415	—10
310 Loeb M	$11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
362 MICC	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
500 Mclan H A	$23	23	23	
13600 MB Ltd	$23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
1500 McGraw H	$9⅜	9	9⅜	+ ⅛
3925 Molson A	$25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
400 Molson B	$23	23	23	
3430 Moore	$37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	— ¼
400 Murphy	$16	16	16	
415 Nat Trust	$23	23	23	
6628 Noranda A	$41⅜	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
21545 Norcen	$19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
500 Nowsco W	$29⅞	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
10242 Oakwood P	$6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
1900 Ocelot B	$13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
2955 Oshawa A	$8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
10361 Page Pet	$13½	13⅛	13¼	
4250 Pamour A	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	
500 PanCan P	$49¼	49	49¼	+ ¼
100 Patino N V	$24	24	24	
4800 Pembina	$8½	8⅜	8⅜	
3600 Petrofina	$29¼	29	29¼	
13600 Peyto Oils	$11½	11⅛	11⅛	
6670 Pine Point	$35¼	34½	35	+ ½
82450 Place G	265	250	264	+12
6700 Placer	$28½	28⅛	28¼	— ⅛
400 Ram	$9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
1600 Redpath	$14¼	14	14	— ⅜
500 Rd Stenhs A	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
3350 Reichhold	$12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+ ¼
14675 Revnu Prp	185	182	182	— 3
2350 Roman	$27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
735 Rothman	$22½	22½	22½	
12200 Sceptre	$7	6¾	7	+ ¼
2400 Scotts A	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ¼
13931 Shell Can	$19	18¾	18⅞	
6790 Sherritt	$10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
5400 Sigma	$26	26	26	
4211 Simpsons	275	265	265	—10
3050 Simpsn S A	$9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
1900 Slater Stl	$18⅜	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
1850 Southm	$27	26¾	27	
20060 Stelco A	$29¼	28⅞	29	— ¼
1035 Steep R	400	395	395	— 5
100 Tara	$14	14	14	
1397 Teck Cor A	$13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
937 Teck Cor B	$13¼	13	13	— ⅛
4850 Teledyne	$11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ¼
1274 Tex Can	$62½	62½	62½	
1455 Thom N A	$16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
27308 Tor Dm Bk	$22⅛	21¾	22¼	— ¼
450 Torstar B	$19¼	19⅛	19¼	
7837 Traders A	$16⅝	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
18801 Trns Mt A	$11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
55955 TrCan PL	$21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
5900 Turbo Cl B	$10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
18213 UGas A	$10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
950 Union Oil	$22	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅜
1650 U Keno	$13	12⅞	13	
3500 U Siscoe	$9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
4182 Un Carbid	$22	22	22	— ¼
13837 Versfl Cor	$15	14½	15	+ ½
200 Vestgron	$14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
12412 Weldwod	$21¼	21	21	— ¼
700 West Mine	$5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
1835 Weston	$26¼	25⅞	26⅛	+ ¼
10500 Woodwd A	$22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ½
9600 Yk Bear	$7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	

Total sales 3,367,501 shares

European Gold Markets

May 17, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	257.55	256.80	+0.30
Zurich	256.875	256.875	+0.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	266.19	266.02	—4.36

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Investing in North Sea and America oil and gas production through

Viking Resources International N.V.

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange.

The quarterly report as of 31st March, 1979 has been published and may be obtained from

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
Herengracht 214, Amsterdam.

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

May 17, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Aug	105.40	104.70	105.25	105.35	105.00	105.05
Oct	109.50	108.65	109.40	109.50	109.00	109.05
Dec	113.50	112.65	113.35	113.40	112.85	112.90
Mar	118.30	117.80	118.25	118.30	117.70	117.75
May	121.00	121.00	121.00	121.10	120.25	120.50
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	125.00	125.20	124.25	124.50
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	128.30	128.70	127.50	128.00
1,277 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
May	1,475	1,461	1,672	1,675	1,658	1,659
Jul	1,628	1,616	1,622	1,623	1,615	1,617
Sep	1,654	1,640	1,646	1,647	1,647	1,648
Dec	1,715	1,703	1,706	1,708	1,712	1,715
Mar	1,733	1,721	1,725	1,726	1,730	1,731
May	1,750	1,738	1,740	1,743	1,740	1,749
Jly	1,760	1,760	1,755	1,760	1,751	1,769
1,839 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
May	1,632	1,605	1,605	1,610	1,604	1,605
Jul	1,552	1,515	1,522	1,523	1,537	1,538
Sep	1,539	1,508	1,507	1,510	1,521	1,526
Nov	1,535	1,495	1,498	1,499	1,525	1,526
Jan	1,512	1,485	1,491	1,495	1,516	1,518
Mar	1,517	1,504	1,485	1,490	1,509	1,511
May	1,510	1,480	1,480	1,485	1,508	1,506
5,475 lots of 5 tons.						

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices May 16, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
620	Algoma St	$29⅜	29¼	29¼	— ⅜
6750	Bnk Mont	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
200	Con Cmt	$13⅛	13	13	
18200	Con Bath	$13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
12535	Dom TxtA	$14¼	13⅞	14⅛	
8100	FCA Int	330	325	330	+5
363	Imasco	$41¾	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅜
100	Mnt Trst	$21½	21½	21½	
500	Roll and A	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
11900	Roll and B	$40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	— ¼
2249	Roy Trstco	$16⅝	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
267	Steinbrg A	$26¼	26⅛	26¼	+ ¼
14300	Utd Asbest	300	290	290	—5
400	Zellers	$10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜

Total sales 529,775 shares.

Canadian Indexes

May 17, 1979

	Close	Previous
Montreal	243.09	242.29
Toronto	1,461.90	1,453.00

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index. Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
May 17, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	899.00	908.00	910.00	912.00
3 months	914.00	915.00	925.00	926.00
Cathodes: spot	887.00	889.00	894.00	895.00
3 months	904.00	906.00	914.00	915.00
Tin: spot	7,520.00	7,530.00	7,460.00	7,470.00
3 months	7,269.00	7,270.00	7,225.00	7,230.00
Lead: spot	591.00	592.00	587.00	589.00
3 months	566.00	567.00	559.00	559.50
Zinc: spot	371.50	372.50	381.00	382.50
3 months	384.00	385.00	394.00	394.50
Silver: spot	403.10	403.30	402.70	403.00
3 months	415.10	415.20	414.60	414.80
Nickel: 3 months	3,395.00	3,400.00	3,340.00	3,345.00

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
May 17, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	935	945	Unch.
Aug	952	944	950	952	+ 4
Oct	992	983	990	995	+ 10
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	985	995	+ 5
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,010	1,022	— 2
Mar	1,048	1,048	1,048	1,055	+ 5
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,059	1,070	+ 1
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,070	1,085	Unch.
219 lots.					
COCOA					
May	1,440	1,430	1,435	1,440	+ 13
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	1,450	1,470	— 10
Sep	1,487	1,476	1,485	1,487	+ 16
Dec	1,510	1,510	1,510	1,518	+ 20
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,520	1,535	+ 25
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,520		+ 14
45 lots					

Tokyo Exchange

May 17, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	336	Matsu E. Wks	555
Canon	542	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	153
Dai Nip. Print	585	Mitsubi Corp.	480
Fuji Bank	345	Mitsui Co.	330
Fuji Photo	632	Mitsukoshi	481
Hitachi	251	Nippon Elec.	322
Honda Motor	565	Sharp	450
C. Itoh	390	Sony Corp	2,030
Japan Air L.	2,870	Sumitomo Bank	348
Kansai El. Pwr.	1,000	Taisho Marine	250
Kao Soap	612	Takeda	490
Kirin Brewery	440	Teijin	145
Komatsu	350	Tokyo Marine	530
Kubota	273	Toray	171
Matsu El. Ind.	709	Toyota	915

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	38.30
Albert Heijn	97.50
Algembank	349.00
Amrobank	71.00
A'Dam Rub	N.A.
Fokker	23.00
Heineken	86.50
H.V.A.	51.00
Hoogovens	33.20
K.L.M.	108.20
Nat. Nedder	111.40
Pakhoed	43.00
Philips	24.80
Robeco	160.50
Rolinco	130.50
Rorento	121.70
Royal Dutch	142.20
Unilever	124.XD
Van Ommer	182.50
VMF-Stork	45.00

Brussels

Arbed	2,515
GBL (B.Lamb)	1,740
Cockerill	522
Electrobel	N.A.
GB-Inno-BM	2,715
Hoboken	2,860
Petrofina	4,595
Ph. Gevaert	1,236
Soc. Generale	2,095
Solvay	2,620
Un. Miniere	820

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	49.80
B.A.S.F.	137.70
Bayer	138.00
Commerzbnk	187.00
Cont. Gummi	58.90
Daimler	285.00
Demag	N.Q.
Deutsche Bnk	254 XD
Dresdner Bnk	286.00
Hoechst	136.40
Hoesch	43.80
Karlstadt	315.90
Kaufhof	215.50
K.H.D.	180.50
Lufthansa	92.50
Mannesman	156.80
Metallgesell.	238.00
Neckermann	167.80
RWE.new	166.50
Schering	234.00
Siemens	249.30
Thyssen	93.00
Varta	166.50
Veba	146.00
Volkswagen	228.10

London

Anglo-Am Cp	4.29
Anglo-Am	0.45½
Barclays Bnk	4.88
Beecham Gp	6.92
BICC	1.48
Boots	2.19
Bowater	1.99
BAT Ind.	3.03
BOC Int'l	0.80
Brit. Pet.	11.10
Burmah	1.23
Cadbury Sc.	0.62½
Chartered	1.70
Courtaulds	1.08
De Beer D	4.48
Decca Rec	4.15
Distillers	2.35
Dunlop	0.74
E Mus Ind	1.11
GEC	4.34
Free St Ged	24⅛
GKN	2.90
Glaxo Gp	4.91
Gold Fields	2.64
Gt Un St	4.28
Guinness	1.99
Hawker-Sidd	2.42
Hudson Bay	$13⅛
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.88
Imps	0.99
Marks & Spen.	1.18
Metal Box	3.36
Nichols	0.84
Plessey	1.07
Rand Mines	0.49½
Rank Org.	2.60
Royal Dutch	40⅝
R.T.Z.	3.24
Shell	7.58
Thorn (A)	4.74
Tube Invest.	4.12
Union Carb.	4.10
Vickers	2.01
War L.3½	0.32⅝
West Deep	$14 1/16
West Drief	$39¾
West Hold	$30
West Min	1.57
Woolworth	0.83
ZCI	0.13

Milan

Bastogi	769.00
ERBA	1,501.00
ErcMarelli	262.00
Fiat	2,711.00
Finsider	170.50
Generali	41,780.00
IFI	2,260.00
Italgas	738.00
Italsider	410.00
LaRinas	100.25
Montedis	185.00
Olivetti	1,057.00
Pirelli	1,446.00
Snia Visco	858.00

Paris

Air Liquide	399.00
Aquitaine	625.00
BSN	546.00
Carrefour	1,721.00
Cim Lafarge	240.00
Cie Bancaire	384.00
CFP	170.00
CGE	382.00
CCF	146.90
Ferodo	376.00
Gen Occident	N.A.
Imetal	77.30
L Oreal	682.00
Mach Bull	57.50
Michelin	1,010.00
Moet Henn	455.00
Moulinex	99.20
Paribas	206.00
PUK	93.80
Panarrova	N.A.
Perrier	297.50
Peugeot	355.00
Rh Poulenc	111.20
Sacilor	16.20
St Gobain	134.00
Suez	293.50
Telemecan	N.A.
Thomson	213.00
Usinor	11.50

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,340
Buehrle	2,660
B Boveri	1,825
Cib Geigy	1,325 XD
Cr Suisse	2,180
Fisher	725
HofRochN	8,175
Nestle	3,640
Sandoz	4,510
Ste B. Suisse	383
Sulzer	2,595
U.B. Suisse	3,210

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 17

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
13⅞	9⅝	AAR	.38	3.7	6	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
6⅜	3½	AAV	.29e	7.3	6	14	4¼	4	4	— ¼
12	6⅝	APS	.44	5.3	6	14	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	
2⅜	1	ATI				2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
34⅜	17	AVX	.50	1.7	10	36	29¾	28⅝	29⅝	+1⅛
7⅜	3⅝	AZL			12	10	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	6½	AbrdMf	.40b	5.1	5	13	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
14⅝	7¼	ActonCp	.30	3.0	6	35	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
15½	7½	AdamR	.12	.9	10	27	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
28⅜	13¼	AdobeO	.20	.8	24	171	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞	+ ⅜
2⅜	1⅛	AegisCo			6	55	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
20⅜	9½	AeroFlo	.30a	1.8	4	3	17	17	17	+ ⅛
7⅜	3	Aeronca				23	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	5⅛	AffilCap	.10e	1.7	23	3	6	6	6	— ⅛
8	5⅛	AffilHsp	.28	5.0	9	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	AfterSix	.32	5.3	6	1	6	6	6	
8	4⅝	AlskAir	.20r	4.1	3	11	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅞	AlbaW	.15e	4.1	2	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5	Alcolac	.18	2.1	8	8	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅜
8½	2⅝	AllegA wtO				32	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ½
47½	27½	AllgA pf	3	8.4		2	35¾	35⅜	35⅜	+ ¾
8⅝	5⅛	AllianT	.36e	4.5	7	20	8	8	8	
11⅜	5⅝	AlmySt	.20e	2.8	7	9	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
10⅜	3⅞	Alphain	.10e	1.0	12	56	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅜
13	8½	Altamil	.32e	2.8	4	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
2	13-16	AlteCo			15	38	⅞	13-16	⅞	+1-16
8⅜	6⅝	Altec pf				3	7½	7½	7½	
20⅛	12	AlterFd	.50	2.9	6	38	17½	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
48⅜	41	Alcoa pf3.75		9.0		z50	41½	41½	41½	+ ½
71½	29⅞	Amdhl	.40	1.0	13	291	40⅞	39½	40⅞	+1⅛
17	6⅝	AmAgro			9	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
40½	22	AmBrd wt				56	32	30¾	32	+2
11	7⅛	ABusPd	.40	4.0	7	3	10	10	10	+ ⅛
6¼	1⅛	AmCapCp				10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅛	6⅛	AIntPict				127	9⅝	9⅛	9½	+ ⅜
4¼	2¼	AIsraell	.09e	2.4	3	5	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
11⅜	6½	AMzeA	.48	4.5	7	44	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
11⅜	6⅛	AMzeB	.48	4.6	7	13	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
46⅛	30⅜	AmMtg	1.90t	5.2	6	4	36⅞	36½	36⅞	+ ⅜
12⅜	9⅝	AMdBld s			17	27	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅜
24¼	8¼	AMotln	.30	2.2	6	190	14⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ¾
34	22⅝	AmPetf	2.20	7.0	8	9	31¼	30½	31¼	+1
14⅜	7⅜	APrecs	.40	4.6	6	10	8¾	8⅜	8¾	+ ⅛
11⅞	5⅝	AScIE	.04s	.7		33	6¼	6	6	— ¼
15¼	8	AmTec	.50a	5.6	4	7	9	9	9	+ ⅛
18⅜	8½	AngloC	.18e	1.2	8	99	15	14⅝	15	
20⅜	7⅜	Anken	.52	2.5	11	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
11¼	6⅛	Anthony	.40	3.8	4	164	u11⅞	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
17½	7½	ApiDta	.16	1.9	7	11	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
14⅝	5⅞	ApldDev			16	309	9⅝	8⅜	8½	— ⅜
30⅞	14⅝	AquilCo	.47	-1.7	15	230	27	26½	27	+ ⅜
15⅛	7	Armin	.12	.8	9	6	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
10⅝	6	ArrowA	.20	2.2	6	9	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
14¼	6⅜	Arundel			6	34	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞	+ ¼
20⅛	12	Asamer	.30	2.2		62	13⅞	13½	13¾	+ ¼
2½	⅜	AskinSvc				10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
10	6⅞	Astrex			9	22	9⅝	9¼	9½	+ ⅜
3⅞	1⅜	AtlsCM	.05e	1.6	14	204	3⅝	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
7⅜	3½	AtlasCp wt				7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
9⅜	3⅝	Audiotr	.12b	2.1	6	13	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ½
32½	18⅜	Augat	.44	1.4	14	58	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅜
8½	1⅝	AutoTrn				483	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
4¼	1⅝	AutmRad				1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
8½	4⅛	AVEMC	.34	6.2	5	26	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
25	16⅜	Avondl	1.20	7.2	10	9	17	16⅝	16⅝	
19⅛	7⅝	Avdin			11	36	13½	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅛
		— B—B—B —								
2⅜	⅝	BRT				82	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
7⅞	2⅝	BTU			15	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
15⅝	9	Badger	.70	6.7	5	8	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ¼
34	18⅝	Baldor	.28	1.1	11	19	25⅝	25½	25⅝	
7⅜	5⅝	BaldwS	.32a	4.6		2	7	6⅞	7	
20⅜	15⅜	BanFd	1.62e	9.2		8	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
4⅛	1¼	Bangor wt				40	2⅛	2	2	
11½	7	Banistr	.40	4.4	16	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
5⅞	2⅜	BarcoCa	.12	3.0	17	1025	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
11	3⅜	BarnesE			12	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
13	6½	Barnwl	.20	2.2	130	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
25⅜	12	BarryR	.20b	1.1	10	116	19	18⅝	19	
9⅜	3⅜	BarthS			13	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2½	BartonS			20	9	3	3	3	
6⅛	2⅝	BaruchF			26	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
22⅜	12⅜	BnlSt A	.40	2.0	5	5	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
24⅝	13	BnlSl B	.40	1.8	5	7	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
5¼	2½	BergEnt			6	519	u 7⅜	5⅝	7	+1⅜
9⅞	5⅝	BergnB	.24	2.6	7	29	9½	9¼	9¼	
17½	13⅜	BrgB pf1.15		7.1		2	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
8½	2⅛	BernzO				13	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
3½	1⅜	Berven				6	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
3⅜	2	BethCp				17	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
9⅝	4⅜	Beverly	.06e	1.0	9	35	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
13⅜	8	BicPen	.48	4.8	8	44	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ¼
2⅞	1⅜	Bickfrd	.05e	2.5	5	20	2	2	2	
9⅜	8	BigVSp s	.24	2.9	6	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
28	18	BinkMf	1b	5.6	6	6	17⅞	d17⅜	17⅞	— ⅛
10	6⅞	Blessng	.54	7.0	5	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
26	11⅛	Blount	.48	2.1	6	4	22⅜	22½	22⅜	+ ¼
6	3⅜	BodinAp				156	u 6⅛	5⅜	6	+ ⅜
15	6⅝	BoltBer	.20	1.6		4	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
27	14⅝	BowVall	.10	.4	15	196	23½	23	23½	+ ⅜
9	3	Bowmar			24	79	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
24	12⅝	Bowne	.48b	2.4	8	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
13⅝	5½	BradfdN	.26	2.8	7	298	9¼	8⅜	9¼	+ ½
5¼	3⅛	Branch	.20	4.8	3	9	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¼
22½	8¼	Braniff wt				25	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅜
22⅜	13	Brascon	1a	5.1	4	470	19½	18⅞	19½	+ ⅜
38⅜	20½	BraunE	1.40	4.4	8	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ¼
16⅜	5⅝	BreezeCp	.57t	5.3	6	3	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
6	3⅛	BroDart	.20	5.0	10	6	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
19½	10	BrooksP	.44	2.6	12	19	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¾
8¾	1	BrownCo wt				606	5⅝	3¾	4¼	+ ¾
37⅜	23⅝	BrnFB	1.16	3.4	11	31	34	33½	33⅝	— ¼
5	4	BrnF pf	.40	9.1		5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
17	10⅜	Buell	.50	4.5	4	1	11	11	11	— ¼
6	3⅛	Bulldex			4	1	4	4	4	
3¾	1⅛	Burgess				12	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
15⅛	8⅞	BurnsIn	.60	6.0	6	2	10	10	10	+ ⅛
		— C—C—C —								
18	10	CK Pet	.16	1.2	29	38	13⅝	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
14⅝	5⅜	CDI			7	37	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
16⅜	6½	CHB Fd	.57t	8.1	5	15	7⅛	7	7	
6½	3¼	CMI Co	.05e	1.0	8	137	5	4½	5	+ ⅛
19¼	9¼	CRS	.30	3.0	5	3	10	10	10	+ ⅛
19½	11⅛	CSE	1.20	6.3	5	5	19	19	19	+ ⅛
29¾	12¼	CWTran	.70	3.0	5	5	23⅜	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
22⅝	13	Caldor	.40	2.2	7	381	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
13¾	4⅛	Calcomp			21	510	12½	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
53½	26	CalPtC	2	3.7	8	81	u54¼	53⅝	53⅝	+ ⅛
22¾	11⅜	Camco	.30	1.3	11	80	u22⅞	22	22⅝	+1⅛
6¾	4	CaChbA				20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
14⅛	6⅛	CdnHomO			28	248	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
10½	5⅛	CdMarc	.30	3.4	9	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
19⅞	12⅛	CdnMerr			21	3	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
32½	14⅝	CdnOcc	.58a	1.8	16	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
103¾	48	CdnSupO			16	102	97½	95	97½	+2⅛
6⅛	3	Caresso	.05e	1.3	9	24	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
32⅝	25	Carnot	1.50	5.6	8	391	27⅛	26⅝	26¾	
19	11⅜	CaroEn	1.20	6.6	6	7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
12	5⅝	CarrolDv			8	25	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
23⅞	19⅛	CasFd	1.60a	8.1		4	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
14½	6⅛	Cavitrn	.10e	.8	13	8	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
3¾	1⅛	CelluCft			5	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
38⅞	32⅝	CenM pf3.50		11.		z430	33	d32⅛	32⅝	— ⅛
6¾	5½	CenlSe	.65	11.		19	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
22⅝	12⅞	Cenvill	1.20	7.4	5	9	16⅝	16	16¼	+ ⅜
6¼	2⅞	CertifCp			9	20	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3¾	Cetec	.08	1.8	9	4	4⅜	4½	4½	
3⅞	1⅜	ChampHo			13	157	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
16¾	13⅛	ChartM s			5	19	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
7⅜	6⅝	ChrtM pf.75		12.		5	6½	6½	6½	
30⅜	19½	ChiRv	1.60a	8.1	12	6	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
37	15⅝	ChiefDev	1e	3.1	27	68	33	32⅝	32⅝	
11⅛	6¾	ChildWld			6	56	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	
4⅜	2⅝	CineFive				2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
18¾	13	CircleK	1	6.3	8	16	16½	16	16½	+ ⅜

(Continued on Page 13)

NEW YORK, May 17 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Thu.	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Coffe 4 Santos, lb	1.50	1.70
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	334.00	306.50
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	94-95	73-74
Lead spot, lb	0.48	0.31
Copper elect., lb	87½-90⅝	64⅝
Tin (Straits), lb	7.4584	5.7513
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.39½	0.29
Silver N.Y., oz	8.290	5.140
Gold N.Y., oz	257.05	178.25
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)		
May 17, 1979	1,059.50 I	923.50f

p — Preliminary
f — Final
* — Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES

May 17, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	6.36	6.36	6.36	6.35	+0.02
May	8.67	8.72	8.67	8.74	+0.02

Est. sales: 22 sales Wed. 149

Total open interest Wed. 1,421 up 80 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Jun	440.00	440.00	437.00	437.00	+ 0.30
Jul	434.50	437.00	432.30	436.00	+ 1.10
Oct	434.00	436.50	433.00	436.00	+ 1.10
Jan	435.00	437.00	433.50	437.00	+ 0.70
Apr	436.40	439.00	437.50	438.40	+ 0.70
Jul	438.20	437.50	437.50	440.50	+ 0.80

Est. sales: 1,601 sales Wed. 2,600

Total open interest Wed. 9,296 up 136 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts					
May	257.50	258.00	257.60	258.70	+ 1.00
Jun	259.50	260.00	257.30	259.70	+ 1.00
Jul	259.70	259.70	259.70	261.90	+ 1.00
Aug	264.00	265.10	262.00	264.40	+ 1.00
Oct	268.30	269.00	266.70	269.10	+ 1.00
Dec	273.20	274.40	271.40	273.90	+ 1.00
Feb	278.00	278.00	276.50	278.60	+ 1.00
Apr	282.30	282.90	280.50	283.40	+ 1.00
Jun	287.60	287.60	286.00	288.20	+ 1.00
Aug	292.00	292.20	291.00	293.00	+ 1.00
Oct	296.80	297.80	296.00	297.80	+ 1.00
Dec	301.00	302.40	301.00	302.60	+ 1.00

Est. sales: 22,008 sales Wed. 30,574

Total open interest Wed. 173,690 up 1,471 from Tues.

CHICAGO FUTURES

May 17, 1979

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	3.60¼	3.64	3.60¼	3.61	—.05½
Jul	3.61	3.63½	3.58½	3.60¼	—.06¼
Sep	3.64	3.66	3.61½	3.63¼	—.05¼
Dec	3.71	3.76½	3.71	3.73¾	—.05½
Mar	3.80	3.84	3.80	3.82½	—.05½
May	3.79	3.84	3.79	3.82½	—.05

Sales Wed. 9,509.

Total open interest Wed. 35,440, off 182 from Tues.

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	2.57	2.60½	2.55½	2.60¼	+.03
Jul	2.61½	2.65½	2.60¾	2.65	+.02¼
Sep	2.64	2.68½	2.63¾	2.67¼	+.01¾
Dec	2.66½	2.70	2.65¾	2.69¾	+.02¼
Mar	2.74	2.78¼	2.74	2.78	+.02¾
May	2.79¾	2.83¾	2.79½	2.83½	+.02¼

Sales Wed. 31,269.

Total open interest Wed. 161,594, off 2,516 from Tues.

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	7.14	7.25½	7.12½	7.23½	+.07½
Jul	7.28	7.40½	7.26	7.39¾	+.10
Aug	7.32½	7.45	7.31¾	7.44¾	+.09¾
Sep	7.23	7.34½	7.03½	7.33¾	+.06¼
Nov	7.16	7.24½	7.14	7.24	+.05¾
Jan	7.25½	7.34	7.24½	7.34	+.06½
Mar	7.38	7.45	7.37	7.44¾	+.04¾
May	7.44½	7.53	7.44½	7.52	+.04½

Sales Wed. 30,403.

Total open interest Wed. 106,593, up 142 from Tues.

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
May	186.50	190.40	186.50	190.20	+3.70
Jul	191.50	195.50	191.30	195.10	+3.60
Aug	193.20	197.50	193.20	197.00	+3.70
Sep	193.00	196.00	193.00	195.70	+2.70
Oct	192.50	193.80	191.80	193.60	+1.50
Dec	194.30	195.90	193.00	195.70	+1.80
Jan	194.00	196.80	194.00	196.80	+1.70
Mar	198.00	200.20	198.00	200.10	+2.10
May	200.00	201.90	200.00	201.90	+2.40
Jul	203.50	203.50	203.50	203.50	+1.60

Sales Wed. 7,925.

Total open interest Wed. 46,280, off 313 from Tues.

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
May	25.75	25.98	25.70	25.98	+ .15
Jul	26.13	26.34	26.06	26.29	+ .11
Aug	26.31	26.50	26.25	26.41	+ .09
Sep	26.30	26.42	26.25	26.35	+ .07
Oct	26.10	26.15	25.95	26.13	
Dec	25.92	26.05	25.85	26.01	+ .02
Jan	26.00	26.05	25.95	26.02	
Mar	26.05	26.10	25.99	26.10	+ .02
May	26.05	26.15	26.05	26.15	+ .03
Jul	26.05	26.15	26.05	26.15	+ .05

Sales Wed. 9,906.

Total open interest Wed. 57,957, up 53 from Tues.

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
May	1.49	1.49¼	1.49	1.49¼	+.01¾
Jul	1.49	1.54	1.49	1.53¾	+.02
Sep	1.55¼	1.59¾	1.55¼	1.59½	+.02¼
Dec	1.61½	1.66	1.61½	1.65¾	+.02½
Mar	1.68¼	1.72	1.68¼	1.71½	+.02½

Sales Wed. 640.

Total open interest Wed. 4,919, off 95 from Tues.

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jun	71.50	71.97	71.05	71.55	+ .60
Aug	70.20	70.50	69.50	70.12	+ .52
Oct	68.77	68.90	68.05	68.20	— .12

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Dec	69.50	69.90	69.05	69.22	— .15
Jan	70.20	70.60	69.60	69.60	— .10
Feb	70.50	70.85	70.05	70.17	— .03
Apr	70.90	71.30	70.50	70.55	— .05
Jun	72.10	72.30	71.80	72.00	+ .15
Aug	71.10	71.50	71.10	71.50	+1.00
Oct	70.50	71.20	70.50	70.75	+ .35

Est. sales: 37,678; sales Wed. 37,054.

Total open interest Wed. 66,002, off 655 from Tues.

To Our Readers

Because of transmission problems between New York and Paris, some New York commodity futures closing prices are not available for publication. The IHT regrets the inconvenience.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	84.25	84.80	83.75	84.37	+ .52
Aug	82.75	83.15	81.60	81.97	— .70
Sep	82.75	83.05	81.50	82.00	— .55
Oct	82.00	82.10	80.80	81.27	— .43
Nov	82.40	82.50	81.40	82.02	— .23
Jan	84.00	84.10	83.05	83.45	— .30
Mar	83.70	84.25	83.05	83.75	+ .05
Apr	84.50	84.50	83.97	84.00	+ .10

Est. sales: 5,826; sales Wed. 6,174.

Total open interest Wed. 21,214, off 200 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE HOGS 30,000 cents per lb.					
Jun	46.55	46.55	45.37	45.37	—1.50
Jul	45.85	46.00	44.87	45.00	—1.37
Aug	42.70	42.70	41.55	41.75	—1.05
Oct	39.50	39.50	38.20	38.40	—1.12
Dec	40.50	40.70	39.00	39.35	—1.15
Feb	40.60	40.60	39.75	40.00	— .35
Apr	39.20	39.20	38.02	38.05	— .55
Jun	41.90	41.90	41.00	41.00	— .55
Jul				41.60	— .20

Est. sales: 7,385; sales Wed. 6,406.

Total open interest Wed. 26,722, up 171 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	49.25	49.30	48.10	48.15	—1.90
Jul	49.25	49.25	47.42	47.50	—1.87
Aug	47.70	47.70	45.85	45.95	—1.60
Feb	51.00	51.00	50.00	50.22	— .78
Mar	50.65	50.65	49.65	49.85	— .55
May	50.40	50.70	50.40	50.40	— .45
Jul				50.50	— .75
Aug	50.05	50.05	49.72	49.72	— .38

Est. sales: 6,968; sales Wed. 6,174.

Total open interest Wed. 12,095, up 489 from Tues.

IMM Futures

May 17, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
June	0.5828	0.5829	0.5803	0.5804	—0.0028
Sept	0.5953	0.5962	0.5930	0.5932	—0.0030
Dec	0.6062	0.6062	0.6030 a	0.6030 a	—0.0040
Mar	0.6125	0.6133	0.6098	0.6098	—0.0027
June	0.6208	0.6208	0.6200 a	0.6200 a	—0.0030
GUILDER					
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.4875	Unch.
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.4920	Unch.
FRENCH FRANC					
June	N.T.	N.Y.	N.T.	0.2288	Unch.
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2295	Unch.
YEN					
June	4657	4659	4626	4638	—0058
Sept	4727	4727	4687	4690	—0059
Dec	4790	4790	4745	4745	—0060
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	4805 a	Unch.
Initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
June	2.0575	2.0595	2.0485	2.0550	—0.0010
Sept	2.0535	2.0545	2.0415	2.0490	—0.0020
Dec	2.0500	2.0500	2.0380	2.0380	—0.0090
Mar	2.0425	2.0445	2.0400 a	2.0420 a	Unch.
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
June	0.8642	0.8652	0.8637	0.8644	+0.0006
Sept	0.8639	0.8650	0.8625	0.8644	+0.0007
Dec	0.8643	0.8658	0.8643	0.8652	+0.0009
Mar	0.8655	0.8665	0.8650 a	0.8652	Unch.
DEUTSCHE MARK					
June	0.5250	0.5257	0.5244	0.5242	—0.0024
Sept	0.5325	0.5325	0.5303	0.5303	—0.0026
Dec	0.5361	0.5365	0.5358	0.5350	—0.0031
Mar	0.5405	0.5405	0.5401	0.5402	—0.0025
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5440 a	—0.0040

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cnts pr lb;					
My	49.87	49.87	49.80	49.80	— .15
Jun	52.85	52.90	52.60	52.70	— .05
Jul	50.70	50.80	50.50	50.60	— .20
Aug	48.10	48.10	47.95	47.95	— .15
Sep	46.05	46.05	46.05	46.05	— .05
Oct				45.25	— .05
Nov	44.10	44.10	44.00	44.00	— .10
Dec	44.40	44.40	44.30	44.30	— .10
Jan				46.00	

Sales Wed. 136.

Open interest Wed. 1,743, up 30 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
May	52.40	52.50	51.30	51.40	—1.00
Jun	52.30	52.40	51.60	52.00	+ .15
Jul				54.50	— .60
Aug				57.05	
Sep	58.50	58.60	57.90	58.20	— .25
Oct				58.90	
Nov				61.50	
Dec	62.65	62.25	62.30	62.35	+ .65

Est. sales: 155; sales Wed. 115.

Total open interest Wed. 898, off 9 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Jly	229.50	229.80	226.30	226.70	—4.60
Sep	217.80	218.50	216.50	217.60	—2.60
Nov	206.00	206.40	205.20	205.70	—1.70
Jan	205.20	205.60	205.00	205.30	—1.40
Mar	208.50	208.50	207.50	207.50	—2.60

Est. sales: 2,097; sales Tues. 1,807.

Total open interest Tues. 6,898, up 185 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
May	198.50	198.50	196.10	196.30	—2.40
Jul	198.50	198.70	197.00	197.00	—2.30
Sep	199.60	199.60	198.10	198.50	—1.80
Nov	198.70	198.70	197.10	197.10	—1.90
Jan	199.50	199.50	198.40	199.00	—1.40
Mar	201.00	202.00	200.80	202.00	— .40
May	201.50	202.00	201.50	202.00	— .50
Jul				202.20	— .30
Sep				202.20	— .30

Sales: Wed. 274.

Total open interest Wed. 3,776, off 16 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Jun	90.57	90.64	90.55	90.56	+.02
Sep	90.59	90.66	90.59	90.62	+.05
Dec	90.67	90.74	90.67	90.71	+.07
Mar	90.75	90.82	90.73	90.79	+.08
Jun	90.76	90.85	90.76	90.85	+.09
Sep	90.81	90.86	90.80	90.85	+.07
Dec	90.83	90.88	90.82	90.87	+.07
Mar	90.85	90.90	90.85	90.87	+.06

Est. sales: 5,771; sales Wed. 4,059.

Total open interest Wed. 77,478, up 1,801 from Mon.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam (1)	90.50	91.10	94.20	88.40
Brussels (2)	126.05	126.43	127.07	107.79
Frankfurt (3)	142.45	143.88	159.63	142.65
London 30	530.70	536.20	558.60	446.10
London 500 (4)	294.44	296.48	307.45	227.06
Milan (5)	76.42	75.90	82.52	55.45
Paris (6)	121.09	120.64	127.35	78.10
Sydney (7)	583.91	587.10	597.68	545.72
Tokyo (8)	453.45	457.30	462.97	435.22
Tokyo (9)	6,287.00	6,341.26	6,341.26	5,925.87
Zurich (10)	336.60	336.30	340.70	308.40

1. Anp-Cbs Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Slomon Ind.; 4. Financial Times Indexes; 5. Banca Comerciale Italiano Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock Ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GNMA 8 pct, $100,000 prin, pts. & 32nds of pct.)					
Jun	86-03	86-08	86-01	86-03	+[illegible]
Sep	85-31	86-05	85-30	86-01	+[illegible]
Dec	86-00	86-07	86-00	86-03	+[illegible]
Mar	86-01	86-08	86-01	86-03	+[illegible]
Jun	86-06	86-06	86-01	86-02	+[illegible]
Sep	86-03	86-03	85-30	86-00	+[illegible]
Dec	85-26	86-01	85-26	85-30	+[illegible]
Mar	85-28	85-30	85-24	85-27	+[illegible]
Jun	85-23	85-25	85-22	85-23	+[illegible]
Sep				85-19	+[illegible]
Dec	85-18	85-20	85-16	85-16	+[illegible]

Sales: Wed. 3,557 contracts

Total open interest Wed. 65,064, up 192 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of pct.					
Jun	88-20	88-30	88-20	88-27	+1[illegible]
Sep	88-24	89-03	88-24	89-00	+[illegible]
Dec	88-30	89-09	88-30	89-07	+[illegible]
Mar	89-04	89-13	89-04	89-10	+[illegible]
Jun	89-06	89-14	89-04	89-10	+[illegible]
Sep	89-04	89-12	89-05	89-09	+[illegible]
Dec	89-10	89-13	89-03	89-08	+[illegible]
Mar	89-08	89-09	89-04	89-08	+1[illegible]
Jun	89-08	89-09	89-04	89-06	+[illegible]
Sep	89-08	89-08	89-04	89-06	+[illegible]
Dec				89-05	+[illegible]

Sales Wed. 8,494 contracts

Total open interest Wed. 47,605, up 341 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Jun	10.40	10.40	10.29	10.38	
Sep	10.62	10.63	10.52	10.60	— [illegible]
Dec	10.56	10.56	10.49	10.54	— [illegible]
Mar	10.43	10.45	10.43	10.43	— [illegible]
Jun				10.44	— [illegible]
Sep				10.39	— [illegible]

Sales Wed. 125 contracts

Total open interest Wed. 1,919, up 25 from Tues.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

May 17, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Simp Pat	470,900	12	+1
CharterCo	468,000	17⅝	+ ¼
Amer Hess	357,900	35½	+1⅝
RCA	286,700	25⅝	+ ½
East Kodak	286,000	59¼	+ ½
Tex Util	281,000	19⅛	+ ¼
AmTT	271,000	59¼	+1¼
Am Motors	265,900	7⅜	+ ⅛
Woolworth	239,000	28	+2
Ramada In	238,400	11½	+ ⅞
Greyhnd wt	232,200	1⅝	— ⅛
Nat Semicn	231,800	22½	+1⅝
Boeing s	220,800	39¼	+1
Xerox Co	218,800	59⅞	+1⅜
Whirlpool	214,700	19¾	— ⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	30.55	31.74
Advanced	1,161	694
Volume Up (in millions)	N.A.	12.98
Declined	359	668
Volume Down (in millions)	N.A.	8.38
Unchanged	384	509
Total Issues	1,904	1,871
New highs	N.A.	10
New lows	N.A.	63

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	829.87	845.03	827.44	842.95	+14.47
20 Trn	225.31	229.06	224.58	228.38	+ 4.29
15 Util	98.85	100.64	98.61	100.44	+ 1.49
65 Stk	283.63	288.68	282.80	287.95	+ 4.95

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	100.22	98.29	99.94	+1.52
Industrials	111.80	109.66	111.48	+1.74
Utilities	48.97	47.90	48.84	+0.66
Finance	11.89	11.67	11.85	+0.12
Transp.	14.15	13.87	14.12	+0.29

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	56.23	55.58	56.23	+0.85
Industrials	62.19	61.51	62.19	+0.98
Transp.	45.61	45.21	45.61	+0.79
Utilities	37.68	37.28	37.68	+0.53
Finance	58.64	58.20	58.64	+0.58

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
May 16	132,304	272,381	2,136
May 15	148,775	295,853	1,987
May 14	150,012	294,546	1,530
May 11	127,464	267,983	1,858
May 10	136,493	275,076	2,694

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Dynalect Cp	259,400	5⅞	+ ½
HouOIIM	105,100	18¼	+1¼
Barcoot Cal	102,500	4	— ⅛
ColnCml	70,400	16	+ ¾
BrownCo wt	60,600	4¼	+ ⅜
ResrtIntA	60,400	41⅛	+ ½
Dataprod	59,800	14½	— ⅛
IntCityGas	58,000	10½	+ ⅞
GoldNuget	54,400	21⅛	+2⅜
Colwell Co	53,300	12	+ ¼

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	3.74	3.31
Advanced	395	239
Volume Up (in millions)	N.A.	1.29
Declined	186	314
Volume Down (in millions)	N.A.	1.38
Unchanged	238	258
Total Issues	819	811
New highs	N.A.	7
New lows	N.A.	21

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.A.	N.A.	178.84	+2.42

FUTURES DOW JONES

Through New York Industrial Index Fund
Prices in U.S.$

Maturity	bid/offer quotes May 17 14.00 hrs. Lt.	Business done last week low/high
May 31	825/831	821/832
June 28	824/831	820/832
July 26	824/832	820/833

PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.
Herengracht 214, AMSTERDAM.
Tel. 211188 Telex 12186

Bekaert (Zwevegem, Belgium) in 1978

BEKAERT

—a consolidated turnover of U.S. $823.50 million

—U.S. $34.25 million capital expenditure

—55 factories in 14 countries (inclusive of indirect participations)

—20 own sales offices all over the world

Consolidated results of the Bekaert Group in million U.S. $*

	1978	1977
Turnover	823.50	684.25
Net profit in favour of the Group	37.75	17.50
Depreciation	37	31.75
Own equity of the Group	209	161
Capital expenditure	34.25	27
* Exchange rate on December 31st in B.Fr.	28.80	32.94
Personnel on December 31st	13,295	13,650

Breakdown of consolidated turnover 1978 by activity sector:

— steel wire and steel wire products	44%
— steel wire for rubber reinforcement	38%
— furniture sector	10%
— wire and metal assembly	4%
— engineering and services	4%

Geographical breakdown of consolidated turnover 1978:

— E.E.C.	61%
— rest of Europe	14%
— North America	19%
— rest of the world	6%

Results of the parent company N.V. Bekaert S.A.

	1978	1977
— in million U.S. $*		
Turnover	537.50	449
Net profit	19.25	12.25
— in U.S. $		
Net profit per share	11.67	7.59
Net dividend (proposition of the Board of Directors to the General Assembly of shareholders)	4.51	3.52
* Exchange rate on December 31st in B.Fr.	28.80	32.94

General Assembly of shareholders: May 22nd, 1979, 10.30 a.m., at Zwevegem, Belgium.

The complete annual report is available upon request. Please write to N.V. Bekaert S.A., Secretariat General, Public Relations, B-8550 ZWEVEGEM (Belgium).

19 Labor Unions Seeking to Join European Group

MUNICH, May 17 (AP) — The European Trade Union Confederation has received membership applications from 19 labor unions, including France's General Confederation of Labor (CGT), a spokesman said.

The organization, which acts as a link between workers and West European governments, is holding its third general congress here this week and the applications are on its agenda for tomorrow. However, the spokesman said that a decision on the applications probably would be deferred to next year.

Heinz-Oskar Vetter of West Germany, the confederation president, appeared yesterday to be opposed to admitting such groups as the CGT to the organization, which includes 31 unions with almost 40 million members in 18 nations. The CGT leadership is composed largely of Communists.

"We want only those who share our opinions," said Mr. Vetter, who has announced his forthcoming resignation as president. He is expected to be succeeded by Wim Kok of the Netherlands.

Unctad Session In Uproar Over Pol Pot Group

MANILA, May 17 (UPI) — Soviet-bloc delegates today stalked out of a session of the fifth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development after the chair recognized the right to speak of the Cambodian delegation of deposed Premier Pol Pot.

It was the second such confrontation in the 158-nation meeting here. A walkout was staged yesterday by Arab nations protesting against Israel.

Today's walkout occurred after Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo, the conference chairman, gave the floor to Mrs. Ieng Thirith, wife of former Deputy Premier Ieng Sary. She was listed as Cambodian social affairs minister.

The conference hall immediately was in an uproar. Delegates from Bulgaria, Cuba, Vietnam and Afghanistan waved the nameplates of their countries, shouting for a point of order.

Mrs. Ieng Thirith was already at the podium looking over her speech when burly Bulgarian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Anatass Ginev raced up and forced the Cambodian woman to back away.

Then Mr. Ginev assailed the Pol Pot delegation, saying his regime had been overthrown in January and that the legal Cambodian representative was from the Vietnamese-backed government.

Shipbuilders Seeking Cartel Status in Japan

TOKYO, May 17 (Reuters) — Japanese shipbuilders, once pillars of the country's economic success, plan to form a cartel to cut production in an effort to cope with the prolonged world slump in new vessel demand.

The Japanese Shipbuilders Association said today its members want to form the cartel for 18 months starting in July which would coordinate production cuts to avoid competition between ailing shipyards. About 40 shipbuilders, accounting for 90 percent of the industry's total capacity, are expected to join, the association said.

The industry plans to seek the Fair Trade Commission's approval for the cartel as soon as possible. Last year, the FTC warned shipbuilders that their joint practice of shortening employee working hours, begun in April 1977, could violate the nation's anti-trust laws.

Under today's proposal, seven major yards plan to reduce annual production by 34 percent from their record levels of fiscal 1974 or 1975. A group of 17 medium-sized yards will reduce production 45 percent and 16 small yards 49 percent.

Last November, the government recommended the industry cut its total shipbuilding capacity by an average 35 percent from 9.8 million tons by March 1980.

Foreign orders for ships received by Japanese yards in April fell to two vessels totalling 100,200 gross tons, from 16 ships totalling 180,000 tons in March. The April orders, both for tankers, compared with 16 ships totalling 127,500 tons received in April last year.

The backlog of export orders at end April fell 35.8 percent to 4.58 million tons from 7.13 million a year earlier.

Bundesbank to Ease Liquidity Problem

FRANKFURT, May 17 (AP-DJ) — The Bundesbank is prepared to increase the availability of cash to the banking sector which has suffered from heavy foreign exchange outflows in recent months by repurchasing prematurely certain money-market instruments, the West Germany central bank said today.

Yesterday, Bundesbank President Otmar Emminger reported that in the first five months of this year, 18 billion Deutsche marks of foreign funds had been withdrawn from West Germany, a development which has severely tightened bank liquidity.

The Bundesbank said it would repurchase money-market securities scheduled to mature on Dec. 31. It did not say how much liquidity the repurchases would add to the market.

هكذا من الاصل

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 17

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 12)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
	7⅞	Clfton	.56	5.1	7	48	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅜
	10¼	ClivGas	.92	8.1	5	5	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+⅜
	7⅜	Clarml	.30e	3.0		10	u10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
	5⅞	Clarostat			6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
	14	Clausng s			5	6	14¼	14¼	14¼	
	8⅝	Clopay	.32	3.4	7	23	9½	9⅜	9½	+¼
	2⅛	CohenHat			8	11	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
	2⅝	Cohu	.16e	4.1	12	14	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
	14⅛	Colemn	.92	5.1	7	25	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+¼
	9⅛	ColCml			67	704	16½	15⅝	16	+⅛
	6¼	Colwell	.60	5.0	8	533	12	11½	12	+¾
	22⅝	Cominc	2	6.6	9	11	30⅝	29⅞	30⅛	
	15⅝	ComAll	.40	2.1	6	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+⅛
	13⅛	ComA pf1.60		11.		2	15	15	15	+⅛
	9¼	ComMtl	.60	3.4	4	5	17½	17⅜	17½	
	13⅞	Comdlnt			8	182	28	26½	28	+1¾
	1½	ComdrCp			27	13	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
	8¾	Compo s	.20	1.8	13	38	11	10⅞	11	
	13-16	Complnv				7	3¼	3¼	3¼	−⅛
	16⅞	Conchm	.80	4.3	7	50	18¾	18½	18¾	+⅛
	8⅞	Condec	.30f	3.0	500	17	10¼	10	10	
	5	ConrHm			5	25	9	8¾	9	+⅛
	16⅛	Conrock	.90a	3.3	8	5	27¼	27⅛	27¼	+⅜
	5¼	ConsOG				104	11⅛	10⅞	11	
	8⅞	ConsRef	.60	6.6	7	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
	4	ContMtl			6	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	¼	ContTel wt				30	7-16	⅜	⅜	+1-16
	5¼	Cookln	.20e	3.6	3	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
	13⅞	CookP	.15f		19	14	32½	32⅛	32½	+⅛
	2⅝	CoopJr	.10e	3.0		5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
	13	CoreLb	.28	1.2	17	6	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
	11⅞	Cornco	.80b	4.2	10	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
	14¼	Cornlius	.80	4.3	9	10	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+¼
	1⅝	CrestFo			5	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−¼
	9½	CrestOil	.24a	1.2	25	357	u21	18⅞	19⅞	+⅞
	18	Crompt	1.40	5.3	4	9	26⅞	26¼	26⅜	+⅜
	23	CrossAT	1.20	4.6	9	25	26½	25⅞	26⅛	−⅛
	28⅞	CwnCP	.60a	.8	4	168	74½	72	74½	+3¾
	3½	CrownC	.20	4.3	7	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
	9¼	CrutcR	.36	2.8	17	116	13	12⅞	13	
	14⅞	CrysltO	.60	2.1	43	42	29	27⅞	29	+1⅞
	15	CubicCp	.60	3.8	6	35	15¾	15½	15¾	+¼
	16¼	Curtice	1.10	5.9	5	6	18½	18¼	18½	
		— D—D—D —								
	2⅝	DCL			6	251	5	4⅞	4⅞	
	2½	DWG	.351	13.	7	14	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
	6⅝	Damson			58	150	9½	8¾	9¼	+½
	13⅞	Datapd	.30	2.1	7	598	14⅞	14⅛	14½	−⅜
	9	DayMn	.25e	1.8	23	76	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	−⅜
	13½	DelLabs	.48	3.4	14	9	14¼	14	14¼	−⅛
	6	DelhiO	.07e	.5	18	208	u14⅛	13⅜	14⅛	+1
	7	DellwdF	.60	7.6	9	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
	15⅝	DenTal	.20	.9	17	107	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+⅜
	9	DevCpA			3	31	15⅜	15	15⅜	+⅜
	17¼	DevonGp s			4	z1400	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	−⅜
	2⅝	Digicon			38	66	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅜
	14⅞	Dillard	.40	2.4	6	1	16½	16½	16½	−⅛
	1	Diodes				2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
	1⅛	DisFab			6	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
	14	Documat			11	41	23¾	23	23¼	+¼
	52¾	DomeP			11	318	u126¼	122	126¼	+6
	29	DomeP wt				499	u31½	30⅞	31½	+1¾
	15⅞	Domtr	1.80a	8.0	4	113	22⅞	22¼	22⅝	+⅜
	11⅝	Downy	.46	3.2	4	10	14¼	14½	14½	+⅜
	16⅞	DrexUt	1.68	9.5		1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
	7	DrFair	.40	4.8	8	4	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
	3-16	Dunlop	.08r	5.6	8	14	1½	17-16	17-16	
	13	DplxPd	.80	4.4	4	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
	8⅝	DurTst	.40b	4.1	10	24	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
	2⅝	Dynictn			196	2596	u6¼	5¾	5⅞	+½
	13⅜	Dyneer	.72	3.2	6	17	23	22¾	22¾	+⅛
		— E—E—E —								
	3⅝	EAC	.21e	5.3		5	4	4	4	
	8½	EECO	.24	2.0	10	2	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	−¼
	11¼	EarthRes	1	5.3	8	75	18⅞	17⅞	18⅞	+⅝
	16½	EstnCo	1.20	6.6	6	4	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	−⅜
	1⅝	Edmos				9	2⅛	2½	2½	
	14⅞	EDO	.60	3.2	9	81	19⅞	18¼	18⅞	+⅝
	8⅝	Ehren	.10a	.8	10	45	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
	3	ElAudD			3	10	3⅜	3	3⅜	+¼
	15⅛	Electrog	1	5.8	6	13	18	17⅝	17¼	−⅝
	25¼	ElecAm	1.40	4.4	7	3	32⅛	32	32	−⅜
	6⅜	EmrRd			5	8	8	8	8	+⅛
	5⅝	EngyRs	.24	3.2	17	12	7½	7⅜	7½	
	2⅛	Ero Ind				1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	13	EvansAr	.40	2.7	10	15	15¾	15	15	−⅜
	4½	Exectve			9	26	5	5	5	
		— F—F—F —								
	6⅞	FPA	.40	4.1	2	12	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+⅜
	3⅝	FSF Ind	.12	2.0		254	6⅛	6	6	
	10	FabInd s			4	15	10½	10¼	10¼	+⅛
	2⅝	FairTex			4	5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
	1⅛	FairfNob				14	1¼	1¼	1¼	
	2½	FairmC	.15	2.2	26	37	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	+⅝
	9	FamDlr	.36	2.8	7	4	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
	8⅞	FannyF	.50e	3.5	7	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
	8½	FayDrg	.20b	2.0	7	30	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+¼
	12⅝	FedMart	.60	3.4		5	17¾	17½	17½	−½
	14⅞	FedRl	1.36	8.6	15	7	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+⅜
	4⅝	FedRes			17	182	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	+¼
	18⅝	Felmnt	.25	.8	15	29	30¼	29¼	30¼	+1¼
	2⅛	Fidelco				3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
	11⅛	FinGen	.40b	2.9	7	3	14	13⅞	13⅞	
	7½	FtConn	1	11.	7	12	9⅞	9	9	−¼
	16	FtSLSh	1b	4.8	4	23	21	20⅝	21	+⅛
	10	FischrP	1f	7.8	6	12	12⅞	12½	12¾	+⅛
	1⅜	Fishman				14	3	3	3	
	2⅞	Flagg			10	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
	3⅜	FlanEnt			5	5	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+⅛
	23¼	FlightSf	.28	.7	16	8	37⅞	36¾	37⅞	+⅞
	7¼	FloRck	.21e	2.4	10	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
17½	7	FlowGen			11	97	14⅞	12⅞	14⅞	+1¾
16⅛	10⅞	Flowers	.44	3.6	7	34	12⅞	12¼	12⅜	
19⅝	15⅝	FlukeJ s			12	9	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
10	5⅝	Foodrm	.50	7.0	4	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
25⅝	9⅝	ForestC	.10	.8	7	17	12⅞	12½	12⅝	
8⅝	3¼	ForestLab				18	7½	7¼	7¼	+⅛
9	4¼	FranklnRl			23	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
11⅞	5⅝	Franks	.36	4.0	7	5	9	9	9	
7	4½	Friedm	.24b	4.7	4	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15⅞	5⅛	FriendFr				21	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅜
13	9⅝	Friona s	.40	4.1	4	4	10	9⅞	9⅞	−⅛
9½	6	Frischs	.30b	4.8	5	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	−⅛
19⅝	9⅝	FrontA	.20b	1.9	6	45	10⅝	10	10½	+⅝
9⅝	4	FrontA wt				15	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+¼
		— G—G—G —								
2⅝	1⅛	GIExpl			11	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
6½	2½	GIT				10	5½	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
10⅝	4⅝	GRI	.30	4.8	8	71	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+¼
2⅝	1¼	GTI				3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅝	5	Galaxy	.06l	1.2	3	25	5	d4⅞	5	
13⅝	6¼	Garan	.81e	10.	5	z2	8	8	8	
28⅞	12⅝	GatLiet	.40b	2.3	9	5	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+½
3⅝	⅞	Gaynor			7	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
22½	19⅛	GelmSc n			19	14	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+⅜
5	2½	GnEmp	.24a	5.6	5	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
9⅝	4⅛	GenExp				97	8⅝	8½	8½	−⅛
5½	3⅛	GnHous			3	16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
30⅞	13⅝	GerbSc	.20	.7	11	52	27⅝	26⅞	27⅜	+⅛
27⅝	18⅝	GiantF	1.30	5.4	5	5	24¼	23⅞	24¼	+⅜
14⅛	7⅞	GnfYell	.60e	5.5	12	96	11	10⅞	10⅞	
7⅛	5	Glosrock			16	19	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	+⅛
34⅞	20	Glatfltr	1.20	3.7	7	51	32½	30⅞	32½	+1¾
11⅞	6⅛	GlenGer	.16	1.5	5	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	
12⅝	7⅛	Globeln	.70	7.6	8	11	9¼	9	9¼	+¼
11⅞	7¼	Glosser	.40	4.3	6	15	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
6½	3½	Gldblatt				10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
18⅞	5⅝	GoldnCyc				65	5⅝	d5½	5½	−⅛
44⅝	9	GldNugt	.08l	.4	37	544	21⅞	19⅞	21⅞	+2⅜
14	7	GoldWH	.64	8.5	4	14	7⅞	7½	7½	
1⅛	⅛	Goldfield				34	¼	11-16	¼	+1-16
3	1⅝	GoodLS				1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2½	⅞	Gdrich wt				32	⅞	13-16	⅞	+⅛
26	19	GormR	1.20a	6.1	7	15	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	−1
11½	7¼	GrandAu	.31e	3.3	6	11	9½	9¼	9½	+½
18⅝	9⅝	GrndCH	.50	4.3	6	18	12	11⅛	11⅝	−⅜
19½	8⅝	GranerA			105	2	10½	10⅜	10½	+⅛
9⅞	5⅞	GtAmInd			4	15	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
8	4⅛	GlBasinP			30	152	6½	6⅛	6½	+⅛
33⅝	18⅝	GtLkCh	.28	.9	15	169	33	31⅞	32⅝	+⅞
3⅜	1⅝	Greenmn			15	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
10	5⅞	GREIT	.40	4.4	17	4	9	9	9	
24½	13⅛	Gulford	.88	4.2	3	13	21	20⅝	21	+⅛
42⅛	23⅞	GlfCon	1.40	3.5	9	155	40	39½	39⅞	+¼
11⅝	5	Gulfstrm			6	11	8⅛	8	8	
		— H—H—H —								
3½	1¼	HalcoPd				2	1½	1½	1½	
15	9¼	HallsM	.80	6.9	4	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+¼
8⅝	5	Hamptn			4	15	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
16¼	12½	Hannfrd	.88	6.0	5	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
7⅞	5¼	HanSqRt			91	14	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
31¼	22½	Harland	1	3.3	11	41	30½	30⅛	30½	+⅜
5⅝	2¼	Harvey			8	4	3	3	3	+⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Hasbro	.05l		7	37	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	−¼
7½	4⅝	HawalA				1	6	6	6	
9⅝	3½	HlthCh			14	45	5½	5¼	5½	+⅜
10⅞	6	HelthM	.30	3.8	4	4	8	8	8	
10⅝	7⅜	HeinWr	.39e	4.5	8	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−¼
6⅞	3⅝	Heinick	.10	2.8	7	25	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
2⅜	1⅛	HelmMtg				20	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+⅛
17⅜	10⅛	Hess's	.60b	4.7	4	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+¼
12⅜	5⅜	HlGInc	.03r	.3	8	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
14⅝	7	HlShear	.20	1.9	5	17	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Hiptrnic	.20	2.8	10	9	7¼	7	7¼	+⅛
13⅝	5½	HollyCp			14	67	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
50⅞	33⅝	HmeOA	1.30	2.6	11	6	49½	49½	49½	+1⅛
35	15	Hormel	1.48	4.8	6	2	31	31	31	+¼
16	6⅛	HornHar			20	10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
13⅞	8½	HospM	.60	5.5	29	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	−⅛
21	15⅞	Hotel	1.85e	10.	12	7	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
8	5	HousRon	.50	6.5	5	47	8	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
6⅞	3	HouseVl			11	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
27½	13½	HouOM	.80	4.4	11	1051	18⅞	17⅝	18⅛	+1¼
26	15⅞	HouO pf1.69		8.7		50	19½	18⅝	19⅛	+⅝
24⅝	6½	HowelC	.40	1.8	13	91	22	21¼	22	+⅝
4	2⅛	Howell	.15e	5.7	15	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
31½	24	HubellA	1.44	5.0	7	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+¼
31⅞	23⅝	HubellB	1.44	5.1	7	3	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	
14½	9½	HuckMf	.28	2.1	7	3	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
11⅞	6⅛	HudsnGn			3	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
55	33⅝	HudBO	2	3.9	9	27	51⅝	50½	50⅞	
18⅝	8¼	Hutty	.68	4.0	8	222	17⅝	16½	16⅞	−⅜
53	24⅞	HuskyO	1	2.1	9	119	46⅝	46½	46⅝	−⅜
6⅞	3	Hycel				47	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		— I—I—I —								
5⅝	3½	ICH	.15e	3.2	4	37	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
10⅝	7⅜	ICM	.50e	5.4	11	28	9⅛	9¼	9¼	−⅛
5⅞	3½	IFS Ind	.14	2.6	6	111	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
16⅝	8⅝	IMC	.28	2.2	4	1	12½	12½	12½	−⅛
1⅛	¼	ITI			8	1	11-16	11-16	11-16	+1-16
2 5-16	1 5-16	ImpGp	.09e	4.2	7	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25⅝	16⅝	ImpOil	1	4.2	9	97	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+⅛
46⅛	38	InPL pf	4	9.8		z30	41	41	41	+½
3	1	InRightSv				13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2¼	1	Inolex				9	1⅜	1½	1½	
26⅝	11⅜	Instron	.40	1.7	9	11	23	22⅝	23	+¼
2	⅞	InstrSys			20	389	1⅛	1	1	−⅛
12½	4⅝	IntegRes			5	151	8	7½	7⅝	+½
10⅝	6	IntCtyGs	.28	2.7	8	580	10½	9⅝	10½	+⅞
16⅝	10⅝	Intrmk	.20r	1.4	7	13	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
4½	2½	IntBnknt			10	124	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
3⅜	1⅛	IntFdSvc				25	1⅛	1¼	1¼	−⅛
29⅞	17⅝	IntGenl	1.40	5.6	4	13	25	24⅞	25	
10	4½	IntProt	.30	4.9	4	25	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
9⅝	6⅛	IntSeaw	.60	8.1	6	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
2⅝	⅞	InStrtch				33	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
14⅝	7⅝	Intplast	.30	3.1	8	16	9⅝	8½	9⅝	+1⅜
4½	1½	InvestFla			1	4	2⅝	2¼	2¼	−⅛
9⅝	7	InvRIT	.57e	6.8	11	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
28⅞	15½	Ionics			12	10	23⅜	23	23⅜	+⅜
34½	17⅜	IroqBrd	.36	1.6	8	48	23	22½	23	+⅛
5½	2⅝	IrvinInd	.10	2.8		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
8⅛	6⅛	IsraelD	.67e	10.		1	6½	6½	6½	+⅛
		— J—J—J —								
7⅝	4⅝	Jaclyn	.40b	7.6	6	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
17⅝	9⅝	Jacobs	.50b	4.1	6	8	12⅝	12	12¼	+⅜
11⅝	4⅝	Jensen	1.50t	30.	4	45	5⅛	5	5	
4½	2⅛	Jelero	.05e	2.5	25	14	2⅛	d2	2	−⅛
3	1⅛	Jetronic			5	11	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
11¼	5⅛	JohnPd	.36	6.7	13	13	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
9½	2¼	JuniperP				25	7⅝	7⅝	7½	
18½	7⅝	Jupiter			2	8	10⅝	10	10	+⅛
		— K—K—K —								
8⅝	3¼	KTelin	.30e	3.9	16	73	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−¼
2⅝	1⅛	Kaisin				49	2⅝	2½	2½	−⅛
2⅝	½	KaneMil wt				1	½	½	½	
51½	41⅝	KnGs pf4.50		11.		z180	42	d41	41	−¼
10⅝	3½	KapokT			12	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
16⅝	11⅛	KayCp	.50	3.1	7	11	16	15⅞	16	+⅜
17⅝	7⅝	KenaiCp			6	35	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+¼
12⅞	8⅝	Kenwin	.60	5.9	5	17	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+¼
7⅝	3⅝	Key Co	.20e	5.2	4	24	4	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
3⅜	2⅝	KinArk			9	33	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
3½	1	KingOpt				12	1½	1¼	1½	+⅛
24	15⅝	KingRd s	.32	1.8	6	54	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+1⅛
33⅝	15⅝	KirbyEx			7	10	21½	21½	21½	
6⅝	3⅛	Ktl Mfg			3	18	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅝	2⅝	KlearVu			18	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
9⅝	4⅛	Kleinerts				6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
		— L—L—L —								
6⅝	2⅝	LSB	.23f	4.6	11	15	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
3⅛	1⅛	LaBarge	.06	3.0	18	17	2	1⅞	2	
6⅝	3⅝	LaMaur	.20	3.6	11	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
5⅝	1⅛	LafyRad				53	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
3½	2	LakeSh			11	135	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
10	3⅝	Landmk			7	16	8⅛	7⅝	8	
8½	4⅝	Laneco	.20b	2.5	4	2	8	8	8	−⅛
20	15⅝	LeaRnl s	.60	3.5	7	14	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	
8½	4⅝	LeePh			11	19	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
15⅝	9⅝	LehighP			4	30	13	13	13	−⅛
23⅝	11⅛	LeighPd	.80	3.4	9	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
8⅞	3⅝	LeisureT			4	35	4½	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
12	5⅛	LibtyFb	.39f	5.8	4	12	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
10⅛	5⅛	Lightolr	.24	2.6	6	5	9⅛	9	9⅛	+¼
8⅝	5⅝	LillAnn	.24	3.0	12	5	8⅛	8	8⅛	+¼
8⅞	3⅝	LincAm			7	13	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
5½	2⅛	LloydsE				5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅝	2	Lodge	.08e	3.2	9	18	2⅝	2½	2½	
33⅝	19⅛	Lohmn	1.20	6.2	7	10	19⅝	19¼	19¼	−⅛
26⅝	9⅝	LoewT wt				251	15⅝	14⅝	15½	+½
19½	9⅝	Logicon			10	36	12⅝	11½	12	+⅛
8⅝	3½	LundyEl			9	3	7	6⅞	7	+¼
14⅝	9½	Lydall	.60a	5.5	6	8	11	10⅞	11	+¼
4⅝	2⅝	LynchCp			2	22	3⅝	3½	3½	−⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Lynnwear			3	2	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+⅛
		— M—M—M —								
3½	1¼	Macrod			19	44	1⅝	1½	1½	−⅛
9½	6⅛	MoorC	.40	5.2	6	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
1 11-16	½	Marinda				73	17-16	1⅜	17-16	
16½	8⅝	Marine	.28e	1.8	6	49	16⅛	16	16	
22⅝	20	Marm pf2.25		11.		2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	−⅛
5½	3⅝	MrshF			2	6	3⅝	d3½	3½	−⅛
7¼	4⅛	Marshin			33	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
25⅝	11⅝	MartPr	.40	3.1	5	1	13	13	13	−⅛
16⅝	8½	Masind	.40a	5.7	16	9	10½	10⅝	10½	−⅛
19⅝	16⅛	MtrlRsh s	.20	1.1	13	28	19	18⅝	18⅝	
12½	9½	Matrix s				10	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	+⅜
5⅝	2⅝	MaulTec				2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1 13-16	¼	McCro wt				9	7-16	7-16	7-16	+1-16
7⅝	3⅛	McCulO			20	531	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅜
6⅝	2⅝	McKeon			4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
21	14⅛	Means	1.20	6.8	7	7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	−⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Medalst	.50	5.9	4	14	8½	8⅛	8½	
6⅞	2⅝	MedalnGp			9	7	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
23⅝	17	MediaG	.72	3.4	8	25	21½	21	21	+¼
17⅝	18⅝	Meenan	n.24	1.8	7	17	13⅛	12⅞	13	+⅛
13½	7	Megalnt	.24	2.6	5	28	9¼	9⅛	9¼	−⅛
25⅝	13⅝	MEMCo	1	7.3	7	8	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
13⅞	8⅝	MercSL	.50	4.6	4	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
9⅝	6⅝	MetPro	.15	1.7	9	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Metex	.48	3.5	6	14	11½	11⅛	11½	+⅛
27⅝	20⅝	Metpth	.32	1.5	14	89	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	−⅛
4	1⅛	Metrocar			10	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
3⅛	1⅝	MichGen				60	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
8⅝	5	MchSup	.10e	1.3		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
13⅝	6	MidldCo	.20	2.8	3	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
24⅝	11⅝	MidlGls	.40	2.0	11	177	20⅝	19⅞	20	−1⅛
5¼	2⅛	MissnIT			50	71	5	5	5	+¼
26⅝	13⅝	MitchlE	.20	.9	9	57	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	
17½	11⅝	MiteCp	.50	3.2	6	21	15⅝	15¼	15½	−¼
7⅝	5½	MonMg	.44	7.7	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+¼
19	11	Moog	.40b	2.2	8	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
8⅝	6	MtgGth	.69e	8.6	15	43	8	7⅞	8	
9	4⅝	MortnSh	.30	5.6	10	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
12⅝	7	MottSM	.20	2.3	4	18	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
24½	15	MtVMll	1a	4.1	5	32	24⅝	23½	24⅝	+1⅜
13⅝	8⅝	MovStr	.52	4.2	5	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
6⅝	1⅛	Movielab			6	13	5½	5¼	5¼	
		— N—N—N —								
15½	11	NFC n	.15	1.1	8	13	13⅝	13½	13½	
7½	4¼	Narda	.20	3.3	8	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
48	19⅝	NatCSS	.32	.7	21	5	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	
9½	5⅛	NatEdu	.18t	2.1	6	31	8½	8⅝	8½	+⅛
16½	9⅝	NtHltE			8	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
4	1⅝	NKinney				22	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
7	2⅝	NtParag				16	2⅝	2¼	2¼	−⅛
11½	4⅝	NtPatent				152	8⅝	8¼	8½	+⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
6⅞	5	NlSecR	.48e	8.3	8	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7½	3	NlSelnn	.20	4.8	5	8	5⅛	5	5	
9¼	3⅝	NelsLB	.72t	12.	6	21	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	−¼
29⅞	16⅝	NHamp	.80a	3.6	6	42	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+¼
2⅛	1⅝	Nidrio	.05e	3.1	8	32	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
17¾	9	NMxAr	.30e	2.7	37	7	11⅞	10⅞	11⅛	+¼
11	8⅝	NPlaRt s	.78	8.8	13	12	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+⅛
11	5⅝	NProc	.55a	6.4	9	113	8⅝	7⅞	8⅝	+⅜
32	23	NYTim	.80	3.2	18	70	24⅝	24¼	24¼	−¼
11⅞	5⅝	NewbE	.50	8.2	32	7	6⅛	6	6⅛	
14⅝	11⅝	Newcor s	.56	5.0	4	12	11¼	d11⅛	11⅛	−¼
⅛	⅛	Newcrp wt				1	5-16	5-16	5-16	
33⅝	17⅝	NiagFSv	.80	2.9	7	60	28	27¼	28	+1⅜
2½	1¼	NoelInd				6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11⅝	3⅝	Nolex				67	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13	7½	Norin	.40	3.8	4	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
13⅞	10⅝	Norl pf	1.50	12.		1	12½	12½	12½	
25	3⅝	Nortek	.84	.4	7	82	9½	9¼	9½	+⅜
25⅝	13⅝	NoARoy	.20	1.0	7	17	20⅝	20½	20½	−⅛
12⅝	7⅝	NoCdO			9	56	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
13½	12	NoestBk	n1.04	8.4	6	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
19⅝	9⅝	NuclDta			11	6	15½	15⅛	15½	+¼
32¾	18	Numac	.07l	.3	25	168	24	22⅞	23¾	+½
		— O—O—O —								
4⅝	2⅝	OEA	.10e	3.8		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
17¼	9⅝	Oakwd	.12b	1.2	4	31	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−¼
10	5⅝	Oilalnd	.40e	4.4	5	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
23½	13⅛	OnLine	.24	1.2	13	34	20	20	20	+⅛
44⅝	25	OOklep			26	z500	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛	+1¼
19⅝	13⅝	OSullvn	.80	4.9	5	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	
14⅝	7⅝	OutdrSp	.20	1.4	13	48	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
5⅝	1⅝	OxfordFt			52	53	3⅛	3	3⅛	−⅛
9⅝	4½	OzarkA	.20e	3.7	6	76	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+¼
		— P—Q —								
2	⅝	PF Ind				8	1	15-16	1	
17¼	14¼	PGEpfA	1.50	10.		14	14⅞	14½	14⅞	
16	13⅝	PGEpfB	1.37	10.		1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
14½	12	PGEpfC	1.25	10.		3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
14⅝	11	PGEpfD	1.25	10.		6	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
14⅝	12	PGEpfE	1.25	10.		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
14⅝	11⅝	PGEpfG	1.20	10.		16	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	−⅛
29½	24⅝	PGEpfW	2.57	10.		1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	−⅜
26½	21⅝	PGEpfV	2.32	10.		5	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	−⅛
29⅝	24⅝	PGEpfT	2.54	10.		107	25½	24⅝	24⅝	
30⅝	25	PGEpfS	2.62	10.		145	26⅞	25⅝	25⅞	
13½	10⅝	PGEpfH	1.12	9.5		10	11⅝	10⅞	11⅜	+⅜
27⅝	23	PGEpfR	2.37	10.		9	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	−⅛
24⅝	20	PGEpfP	2.05	10.		5	20⅛	d19⅞	20⅛	+⅛
23	18⅝	PGEpfM	1.96	10.		6	19⅛	d18⅞	19⅛	
26	21⅝	PGEpfL	2.25	10.		5	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+⅜
24	19⅝	PGEpfK	2.04	10.		7	20	20	20	
26⅝	21⅝	PGEpfJ	2.32	10.		1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	−⅛
13⅝	10⅝	PGEpfI	1.09	9.7		2	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
52⅝	42⅝	PacLt pf4.50		11.		z180	41⅝	d41⅝	41⅝	−1¼
54½	44⅝	PacLt pf4.75		10.		z1300	46¼	45⅝	46¼	+⅛
19¼	11⅝	PacTrst	.85e	4.6	16	19	18½	18⅝	18⅝	−⅛
59	48	PacPLpf	5	9.3		z50	53½	53½	53½	+½
23½	9⅝	PacScle	.40	3.6	6	59	11⅝	10⅝	11	−⅜
34½	27⅝	PallCp	.52	1.7	14	75	31¼	30½	31¼	+1⅛
2⅝	1¼	PalomrF				3	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
5⅝	3⅝	Pantast	.30	6.5	10	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+¼
18¼	13⅝	Paradyn n			24	67	15⅝	15¼	15½	+½
30⅝	18⅝	Parsons	1	4.2	6	12	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+¼
12⅝	6½	Patagon			6	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
13⅝	6⅝	PatoC	2e	15.	5	22	13⅛	13⅛	13½	+⅛
9	5⅝	PearTu	.32	4.1	5	20	8	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
2	⅝	PennDix wt				74	1⅝	1½	1½	+⅛
15	10½	PenEM	.60	4.4	6	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
18¼	12⅝	PenTr	1	7.0	5	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
3⅝	2⅝	PECo	.42t	12.	5	160	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	−⅛
18½	14⅝	PenRE	1.65	9.8	8	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	+⅛
5⅝	3½	PenobS	.20	4.3	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
2½	⅝	Pentron			11	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
33⅝	24⅝	PepBoys	1b	3.7	5	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+¼
23⅝	18	PepCom	.40a	2.5	8	23	19⅝	19½	19½	
15⅝	8½	Perini	.40	2.9	14	62	13⅝	12½	13⅝	+1½
16⅝	6⅛	PetroLe			12	176	15	14½	14⅞	+⅜
5⅝	2	Phoenix				45	3½	3⅛	3½	
12	7	PicNPay	.28	2.9	6	13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
6⅝	1½	PioneerS			2	35	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+¼
6⅝	5½	PitWVa	.56	9.0	8	51	6¼	6	6¼	+⅛
34⅝	23⅝	Pittway	1.65	5.4	6	8	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+⅛
7⅞	5⅝	Pizzaln n			10	46	5⅝	d5½	5½	−⅛
25⅝	18⅝	PlacrDv	1	4.1	9	5	24½	24½	24½	+⅜
9⅝	4⅝	PlantInd			23	37	7⅝	7	7¼	+⅜
11⅝	6⅝	PlyGm	.40b	4.5	4	114	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
3½	1⅝	PlymRA			8	2	3	3	3	
3⅝	⅝	Poloron			3	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+⅛
18½	14⅝	PostCo n	.50	3.1	7	18	16	15⅝	16	+⅜
19	10⅝	PrairleO			14	11	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+⅜
13⅝	10⅝	PrattLmb	1	7.5	6	13	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
6⅝	4⅛	PrattRd	.30	4.8	7	131	u6⅝	5⅞	6¼	+⅛
28	22½	PrenHa	1.36	5.6	9	158	24¼	24¼	24¼	
5	2⅝	PresRtA			2	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
4⅝	1⅝	PresRtB			1	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
15⅝	6⅝	Presley	.42r	5.8	3	64	11	10⅝	10¾	−⅛
25⅝	5¼	PrimMl			17	62	18	17½	18	+⅜
13⅝	9½	ProvGas	.88	9.0	5	15	10	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
7⅝	3½	PrdRE	.28	3.9	24	56	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
48	42½	PSCol pf4.25		10.		z50	42⅛	d42⅛	42⅛	−⅛
25⅝	21⅝	PaSP pfC2.34		10.		5	22⅝	22½	22½	
11½	7⅝	PulteH s	.24	2.2	3	39	11	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
12¼	4⅝	PuntaG			9	31	7	7	7	
12¼	9⅝	Punta pf1.10		10.		1	11	11	11	−¼
13	6⅝	Purpoc	.86e	.8	16	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
		— R—R—R —								
12⅝	9	RBInd	.24	2.5	7	23	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+⅜
4⅝	1⅝	REDM			5	21	3½	3⅛	3⅛	+⅜
2⅝	1⅝	RET				3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
46	42½	RET pf	4.38	10.		2	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	
15	8⅝	RHMed	.10e	.9	7	3	11½	11⅝	11½	+⅛
4⅛	2⅛	RSC	.10	3.3	14	3	3	3	3	−⅛
8⅝	5¼	Rapan	.10e	1.4	9	27	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	
23½	12⅛	RnchEx	.10e	.7	4	13	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
21½	10⅝	RangrO			77	337	20⅝	19	20⅝	+1¾
32½	21⅛	Ransbrg	1.20	4.3	7	4	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
4⅝	1½	RapAm wt				141	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅜
3⅝	2	RathP				5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
32⅝	13½	Raylnd	.40	2.2	16	26	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝	+⅜
5⅞	2⅝	Reading			6	8	3⅝	3½	3½	−⅛
13⅝	10	RlincT	1.40	12.	6	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
5⅝	2⅝	ReevesT			71	181	5⅛	5	5	−⅛
8¼	4	RelgTr	.28	5.1	4	10	5½	5⅜	5½	+⅛
12½	8⅝	RegalB	.72	6.8	7	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
19⅝	14⅝	RemAr	1a	6.2	5	11	16⅝	15½	16⅛	+½
16½	6⅝	RepGyp	.40	2.8	4	12	14½	14¼	14½	+¼
3-32	1-128	RepMtg wt				22	1-64	1-64	1-64	
25	22	RNY pf	2.12	9.3		4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+¼
26⅝	14¼	ResrtCot	.24	1.6	7	32	15	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
69½	20½	Resrt A			9	604	42⅛	41	41⅝	+½
108	27	Resrt B			12	z750	56½	55	56½	+2¼
7⅝	2	RestAssc			10	17	4	4	4	
13⅝	5	RexNore			14	3	10½	10⅛	10½	+⅛
16⅝	15	RioIOil n				45	15⅝	d14⅝	15	
8¼	3⅝	RibletP	.12	1.6	4	319	7⅝	6⅝	7½	+⅜
10⅝	5	Richton	.44	7.5	6	115	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
50⅞	25⅝	RileyCo			7	58	40⅝	39	40⅝	+1⅜
16⅝	8⅝	Robntch				338	11⅝	11	11⅝	+1⅛
8⅝	4½	Roblin	.12	2.1	5	29	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
14⅝	10	Rockway	1b	7.8	6	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
51¼	22⅝	Rogers	.28	.4	15	5	45⅝	45¼	45⅝	+⅛
5	2⅝	RoncoT			3	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
8	4⅝	Rossmr			3	23	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
6⅝	1⅝	RoyPalm			12	35	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
10⅝	7⅝	Rudick	.42e	5.6	5	6	7½	7½	7½	−⅛
2½	1⅛	Rusco			4	69	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6	2½	RBW Co			6	13	4⅝	4¼	4¼	−⅛
19	10⅝	Russell	.48	3.0	6	52	16	15⅝	15⅝	+⅜
		— S—S—S —								
13½	8¼	SGL	.25b	2.6	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+¼
3½	1½	SGSec				7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
17	13⅝	SGSe pf1.70		12.		4	14¼	14¼	14¼	
3½	1⅜	SMD			5	13	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	
9⅝	4	SSP			8	6	4½	4⅝	4½	
16	9⅝	Salem	.40a	2.8	6	28	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	−⅜
3⅝	1⅝	SCarlo				18	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅝	8⅝	SDgo pf	.88	9.9		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
104	90	SDgo pf9.84		11.		z100	92⅝	91¼	91¼	+½
26⅝	22	SDgo pf2.47		11.		2	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+¼
29	23⅝	SDgo pf2.68		11.		2	24	23⅝	24	
22¼	14⅝	SFrRE	1.60	8.0	17	19	20¼	19⅝	20	+¼
1⅞	7-16	SFRE wt				13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
23⅝	18⅝	SanJW	1.60	8.0	18	2	20	20	20	−¼
14⅝	5½	Sandgte	.40	4.0	4	5	10	10	10	
11½	6½	SoundrL	.30	2.8	7	19	11	10⅝	10⅝	
9¼	5⅝	SchelbE	.56	9.3	17	6	6	5⅞	6	+¼
21⅝	12⅝	Schmult	1	5.3	4	17	19¼	18⅝	18⅞	+¼
4⅝	2⅝	Schiller			7	6	3	3	3	+⅛
6⅝	4⅝	SchoolP	.40	8.4	14	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4	3⅝	Schradr	.04l		7	1	3½	3½	3½	
5⅝	2⅝	SciMgt	.10	2.5	9	20	4	4	4	+⅛
39⅝	24½	SciAtla	.24	.7	15	460	35½	35⅛	35⅝	−⅜
39⅝	29⅝	Scope	.50	1.3	8	1	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+⅛
10	3⅝	Sealctro			6	7	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
3⅝	1	Seaport			36	18	1⅝	1	1⅝	+⅛
7⅝	3½	Seapt pf.42k				z100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
4⅝	2⅝	SecMtg				10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10⅝	6½	Selas	.36	5.3	6	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
3	15-16	SellaAsc			7	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8	5⅝	Semtch	.20b	3.3	10	2	6	5⅝	6	+¼
8¼	4⅝	Srvisco	.40	5.6	5	5	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Servo				3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
15½	9⅝	SetonCo	.50	3.6	4	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+¼
8¼	4	ShaerS	.40e	5.5	7	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
24⅝	12⅝	Sharon	1a	4.3	5	1	23	23	23	+⅛
8¼	5⅛	Shawin	.50	9.3	6	2	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+⅛
8⅝	2⅝	SheltrR			5	10	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	−⅛
7	3⅝	Shopwell			9	66	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
42½	19	Showbt	1	4.1	8	33	24½	22⅝	24½	+1¼
27⅝	12⅝	Sierrcin	.30	1.2	12	30	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	−⅛
8⅝	7⅝	Silco s	.28	3.4	7	5	8⅝	8	8⅛	+⅛
20½	10	Sigma	.40	2.1	8	8	19	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
6	3⅝	SimcoS	.25b	5.4	9	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Solitron			18	82	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
26¼	19¼	SonderB	.48	1.5	8	7	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+⅛
14¼	5½	SorgPop	.21e	1.8	4	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	−¼
13⅝	6⅝	Soundsn	.40	5.7	3	12	7	6⅝	7	+¼
14	11⅝	SCEd pf1.19		9.4		6	12⅝	12	12⅝	+⅜
27½	24⅝	SCEd pf2.48		9.7		z100	25½	25½	25½	+½
17½	13	SCEd pf1.45		9.8		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
19⅝	16	SCEd pf1.30		7.1		21	18¼	17⅝	18¼	+⅛
27¼	20⅝	SCEd pf2.30		9.5		3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
26½	22¼	SCEd pf2.21		9.9		3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	−¼
11	7¼	SwFlBk	.50	5.8	6	22	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
29⅝	24	SwFlB pf2.18		8.9		11	24½	24½	24½	
15⅝	9¼	SpectryR			5	3	9⅝	d9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
13½	6⅛	Spector	.31e	3.9	2	14	8⅝	8	8	
6⅝	3½	Spectro			5	19	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
7⅝	3⅝	SpedOP	.14r	2.5	9	86	5⅝	5½	5½	+¼
6⅝	3	Spencer	.16	3.6	5	8	4⅝	4½	4½	
23¼	11½	StaffrdL			11	21	20	19⅝	20	
13⅝	6⅝	StdCont	.40b	3.0	8	9	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
29⅝	20½	StCoasa	1.60	6.8	6	4	23½	23¼	23½	+½
12⅝	6	StdMetl			13	9	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
26⅝	21¼	StProd	1.52	6.3	5	2	24	24	24	
31⅝	20½	StdShr	.60l	2.6	8	3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	−⅛
13⅝	4⅝	Stange	.20	3.0	8	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Stanwd			3	12	3⅝	3½	3½	−⅛
14½	10½	StarSup	.80	5.6	4	4	14½	14⅝	14⅝	
11½	7⅝	StarrtHo	.30	3.5	4	16	8⅝	8⅝	8½	+¼
8⅝	4	Steelmt	.24b	3.9	15	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
25⅝	16	StepnCh	.80	4.4	7	13	18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛
2⅝	½	SterlBcp wt				20	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
2¼	15-16	SterlEl			6	15	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
13	6⅝	StrutW	.30b	2.6	19	46	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+⅛
5	2⅝	SueAnn	.24e	8.0	7	1	3	3	3	+⅛
2⅛	1	Summit			6	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
5½	3⅝	SunCtyl	.25	5.3	19	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
17⅝	7	Sunair	.60	5.2	7	36	11⅝	11⅝	11½	−⅛
31⅝	12½	Sundnc	.16b	.6	161	117	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	−⅛
7½	5⅝	SunshJr	.36	5.5	5	6	6½	6½	6½	
19⅝	13⅝	SupFdS	.40	2.9	6	x1	14	14	14	+⅛
19⅝	8⅝	Supind	.25	1.7	7	68	15⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+1⅝
11⅝	6	SupSurg	.32	3.6	6	10	9	9	9	
35⅝	20½	Supran	.30	.9	21	121	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+½
10½	4⅝	Susqueh			5	33	5⅝	5½	5⅝	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
7⅝	3½	Synloy	.30b	6.0	15	13	5	5	5	+⅛
38⅝	24½	Syntex	1.10	3.2	10	323	34⅝	34⅛	34½	+⅛
35½	21⅝	SyscoCp	.56	1.7	8	23	34⅛	33⅛	33⅝	−⅛
23¼	10⅝	SystEng			12	87	14⅛	13½	14⅛	+⅜
8⅝	3⅝	SysPln	.10e	2.4	4	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
		— T—T—T —								
16⅝	8⅝	TabPd	.20	1.4	9	48	14	13	14	+1
5⅝	3⅝	Talleyln wt				6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14⅝	8	TandB	1e	13.	4	4	8	8	8	
14½	7¼	Tannet	.28	3.7	4	34	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
16⅞	11⅝	Tasty	1.20b	10.	600	11	12	12	12	−⅞
2⅝	1⅝	TechSym			10	30	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
9⅝	4	TechOp			8	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
4⅝	2⅛	TechTp	.07r	2.8	13	31	2⅝	2⅝	2½	+⅛
7½	3⅝	Tectrol	.24	4.6	5	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
53⅝	18⅝	TelonR			66	7	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+1½
14⅝	7⅝	TeleCm	.60	5.5	3	52	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
27½	15⅝	Telflex	.40	1.8	11	40	22⅝	21⅝	22	+½
22¼	12	Telscl	.60	3.0	14	115	20½	20	20⅛	+⅛
6	2	Tenna				2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9	4⅝	Tennev	.41t	5.9	10	15	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Tensor			17	52	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+⅛
10⅝	4⅝	TerraC	.10l			12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
15⅝	7⅝	TetraT			20	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
16⅝	7⅝	TexlAir	.16	1.5	11	44	11	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
25⅛	13⅝	Textron wt				6	16	15⅞	16	+⅛
1⅝	½	ThorCo				1	11-16	11-16	11-16	
4⅝	3⅛	ThreeD	.20	5.0	4	1	4	4	4	+⅛
21½	14½	Thrlftm	1	5.0	5	9	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
7	3	Tidwell			3	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14⅝	6⅝	TappsG	.28	4.0	6	1	7	7	7	
17⅝	10⅝	TorinCp	.80	5.3	6	1	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
22⅝	9⅝	TollPel	.32	1.5	17	152	21	20⅝	21	+⅝
15½	3⅝	TolPet wt				88	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+⅜
6⅝	2	TownCtry			9	13	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
7⅝	4⅝	TrnsLux	.05e	.9	7	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
12	7⅝	TransOll	.05e	.6		63	9	8⅝	9	
9⅝	4⅝	Tradwy	.20	3.3	12	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
18½	9⅝	TriaCp	.20	1.7	7	26	12	11⅝	12	+⅛
40⅝	4½	TuboM			19	182	35	33⅝	34⅝	+⅜
35⅝	23⅝	TurnrC	2	6.9	8	14	29	28⅝	29	+⅜
6½	3⅝	TwinFr	.20	3.6	7	46	5⅝	4⅞	5⅝	+⅝
		— U—U—U —								
12½	7⅝	U&I			53	2	10	10	10	
3⅝	1⅝	UDS				15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4½	2⅝	UIP	.24	6.6	5	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
5¼	2	UNA	.20	4.3	5	34	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
7⅝	4⅝	URS	.40b	7.3	6	13	5⅝	5½	5½	
10⅝	4⅝	Unimax			4	13	7	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
16	11⅛	UAirPd	.64b	5.0	7	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
14⅝	11	UnCosF	.60b	5.3	6	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
3½	1⅝	UnFoods			12	68	1½	1⅝	1½	
5⅝	2⅝	UNatCp				2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
8½	5⅝	UNitCp pl				14	7⅝	7½	7⅝	−⅛
17⅝	9⅝	USFlltr	.32	2.8	7	23	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
11	7⅝	UnRIIT	.81e	7.9	13	40	10½	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
⅛	1-16	UnRIIT wt				27	⅛	1-16	1-16	
4½	2⅝	USRdlum				6	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
12½	6½	UnivB			13	10	8½	7⅝	8½	+1
16½	18⅝	UnivRs	.32	2.2	12	94	15	14⅝	14⅝	
16⅝	9	UnivRu	.72	7.2	5	5	10⅛	10	10	
		— V—V—V —								
14⅝	6⅝	Valle's	.81t	12.	7	8	6⅝	d6½	6⅝	−⅛
16⅝	11½	Valmac	.80	5.9	5	2	13½	13½	13½	
2⅝	2	ValueL	.06e	2.4		11	2½	2½	2½	
4⅝	1⅝	Veril			6	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
37⅝	16½	VermtA	.32b	1.9	6	10	17	16⅝	17	+½
10⅝	4¼	Vernitrn	.10	1.5	7	74	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
8½	1⅝	Veriplo			7	10	5	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
4	1½	Vesely			113	114	3⅝	2⅞	3⅜	+⅜
4½	1⅝	Viatech			6	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅝	2½	VintageE			4	19	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
8	5	Virco	.16b	3.0	4	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
7	3⅝	VisualG	.16	3.2	7	48	5	4⅞	5	
4	2⅝	VolMer	.12e	3.2	5	33	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
18¼	10	Voplex	.52	4.2	5	3	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
6	2⅝	VulcCp	.20	3.7	4	86	5½	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
		— W—W—W —								
7½	2⅝	WTC	.10	1.6	42	61	6⅛	6½	6⅛	
10¼	6⅝	Wackht	.40b	5.9	6	15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3½	1⅝	WadelEq			5	3	2⅝	3	3	+⅛
22½	10⅝	Walnoco	.03e	.1	14	166	20⅛	18⅝	20⅛	+1½
27⅝	20⅝	Walco	.80b	3.6	5	36	23⅛	22	22	−1⅛
11⅝	5⅝	WallcS	.28	4.8	6	27	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
44	17⅝	Wang	.06	.2	18	76	36	35⅝	35⅝	+⅛
38⅝	16⅝	Wang B	.16	.5	17	61	33	32½	33	+⅛
17⅝	9¼	WardsCo	.20	1.6	4	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
23⅝	7⅝	WarnC pf.05		.5		78	10	8⅝	9⅝	+1⅝
3⅝	1⅝	WshHm			28	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
26⅝	21⅝	WshPfl s	.36	1.7	7	5	22	21⅝	21⅝	
25⅝	20⅝	WRIT	2.12	8.4	14	7	u25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	
7½	5	Watsco	.30	5.0	8	7	6	6	6	
3½	2½	Welman			36	2	2½	2½	2½	
17½	6⅝	WeldTu	.15r	1.0	22	5	15⅝	15½	15½	−⅜
8½	6⅝	WescoFn	.38	4.7	6	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
41⅝	19⅝	Wstburn	1a	2.7	6	80	37½	35	36⅝	+1⅝
19½	11½	WstFin	.48	2.8	3	15	17½	17	17	
13	12⅝	WPacRR n			3	100	13	12⅝	13	+⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Whippny	.20	2.1		6	9½	9⅛	9⅝	+⅛
8⅝	4⅝	WhitCbl	.40	6.2	7	1	6½	6½	6½	−⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Whitehall			5	5	4½	4⅝	4½	
8½	2	Wichita			32	116	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	+½
16	8⅝	Wmhous	.60	4.1	8	28	15	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
4	2	WilsnB	.15l		4	2	2	2	2	
16¼	10¼	Wincorp	.40	3.1	16	11	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
51	44½	WisP pf4.50		10.		z110	45½	45	45	−1
14½	11	Wdstrm n	.60	5.2	5	11	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+⅛
9⅝	4⅝	WkWear	.40	6.8	5	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
17	10	Wrathr	.10e	.7	36	36	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+⅛
1 7-16	⅝	WrightH			35	56	1 1-16	1	1 1-16	+1-16
27	17⅝	Wynnin	.60	2.5	7	2	24	23⅝	24	+⅛
16	11	WymBn	.64	5.6	8	5	11½	11½	11½	+⅛
		— X—Y—Z —								
12⅝	2	Xonics				63	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	+½
17	11½	ZeroCp	.44	2.9	7	5	15¼	15	15¼	+⅜
17½	7½	Zimmer	.36	4.7	2	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

U.S.A.

BUILDING: 5-story, brick, alu- & panel construction, air-cond- approximately 15 years old. nt condition. 44,000 sq.ft. of le space. Approximately ⅔'s Located on major street in se, New York. Present income amately $138,000, potential in- approximately $234,000. Asking ,000. Write: Geo. T. Mahshie, Genesee St., Syracuse, New 3202. Tel. 315-474-4628.

SCOT BAY, MAINE, 53 acres meadows, spruce forest on al island of North Haven. Reno- form house, 4 bedrooms, large room, dining room, kitchen, 2 Study, attic, shed, artesian well, d, cranberry bog. Flowering seaviews, beach 5 minute Perfect for vacations, investment r round living. Will sell or ex- for home of equal value in the ranean area, preferably Italy th of France. Call Paris 969 05 write Box 585, Herald Tribune, Neuilly Cedex, France.

IAL ATTENTION on investment ties in U.S.A. Investment pack- for your review. Write to Mr. y, Box 60405, Sacramento, Cal- 95860 USA.

L CHARMING townhouses, co- versions, East Side. 1,2,3 bed- excellent features. Diana , Wm. B. May, 3 West 57 St., ork 10019. 212-688-8700.

BOAT SKI AREA: Secure d private 30 acre Lodwick Dou- mond Ranch in Colorado's most g investment area. Residential pment land with fish pond, and stream next to Trent Jones Course.Home, guest house and ker's cottage. 'Buddy' Haydon, and Company, Box 1766, Steam- prings, CO. 80477. Tel: 303 879 2797.

E REFUGE southern New hire. Spectacular 1,950-acre of woodland including brooks, and marshlands. Over 7500 ft. m road frontage and two miles ods roads. Near interstate high- system. Excellent investment tunity. $520,000. John Coburn, WEST, 14 Kilby St., Boston, 02109. TEL: 617-723 1800.

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HEART OF THE FRENCH LOIRE Y. Beautiful old home, complete- modernized, antique furniture, 3 ms, large lounge, 2 full baths, n kitchen and pantry. Large , own river fishing and close to Rent (highest references d): July: Frs. 5,000; Aug.: Frs. Write to Dr. Sergent, 3 rue Pas- 2210 St Cloud, France.

UG, delightful cottage over- g Yonne Valley, 130 kms Paris, 7, Frs, 2,000/month. Tel. Paris 78: weekends (16) 86 87 23 51.

E CARLO: due to departure: lux- apartment, completely ted, furnished & decorated, high uilding, large balcony, view on mpeccably laid out: hall, large dining room, 3 bedrooms, room, 2 complete bathrooms separate WC's, closet, large with service entrance. Garage r. Telephone, air conditioned. top. 1st. Justified high key mon- (93) 30 28 28.

July-Nov., 3-small-room apart- furnished. Frs. 3,200 month. Martin, Immeuble Melchior, 2 lera Semeria, 06300 Nice.

NICE: Charming old stone cot- all comforts, sleeps 4., April, June, Sept., Oct. Frs. 2,000/ France 65 370318/59 281175.

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Dream house with thatch roof and panoramic view of Seine valley surrounded by fence in flower garden and orchard. Perfectly private and yet within walking distance of train station (to St. Lazare) and 5 min. from R.E.R. (15 min. to Opera).
Ground floor: Spacious living room with old beams and great fireplace - study or dining room - half bath - equipped kitchen.
First floor: 4 bedrooms - 1½ baths. Lots of built in closets - telephone.
Free July 1, 1979.
Phone: Paris 720 64 55 ext. 62.
Office 9.30 to 6 pm.

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TROCADERO
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(Continued from Back Page)

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7TH VIEW ON SEINE.
Superb flat, luxuriously furnished, salon, dining, study / 3 bedrooms, 2 baths. High price. Call 265 51 45.

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LEFT BANK, 2 rooms. No agent. Tel: 329 01 68.

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16TH NEAR BOIS: lovely summer home for couple. Frs. 3,700. Free June. Call: 504 29 21.

17TH. GIRL TO SHARE 3 rooms. Paris 900 98 45 from 9 - 6. Frs. 1,080 net.

64 Bd. COURCELLES: living, 2 bedrooms, telephone, Frs. 1,770. from 11 to 12:30 pm.

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

YOUR AGENT IN PARIS 602 40 40
American Advisory Service

AVENUE FOCH: very luxurious double living, + bedroom, phone, Frs. 3,500 net. Tel.: 720 24 78.

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QUAI AUX FLEURS: splendid view Seine, Notre Dame. 75 sq.m., 2 bedrooms, large living, entrance. Frs. 3,000. Tel. 033 54 71; 626 05 93.

ST. GERMAIN EN LAYE: in park. Villa, 2 receptions, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths. Garage. Frs. 6,000. Tel.: 720 24 78.

VERSAILLES: beautiful apartment, CHATEAU area, 190 sq.m., small 70 sq.m. garden. Kitchen, pantry, dining room, salon, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, maid's room. Monthly rents Frs. 7,000. J.M.B. 741 79 79.

11TH: 3 plus 1 room apartment (no bath), until Fall. Frs. 900. 585 24 64.

2ND: DUPLEX WITH CHARACTER 2 rooms, equipped kitchen, bath, phone. Frs. 1,750. Tel: 033 06 03.

SPAIN

MAJORCA: for VIP's exceptionally luxurious villa overhanging sea. Private beach, service, July/Sept. High price. Tel. mornings: 747 81 86.

SWITZERLAND

GSTAAD-LOVELY CHALET with all modern comforts, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms + shower, sleeps 8, oil heating, garage. To let Summer 1979. Price S.Fr. 2,000/month. Reduction for longer stay. For information write: Mr. Baumer, Quinta da Charneca (Charneca) 2750 CASCAIS, PORTUGAL.

ZERMATT: very luxurious chalet, fabulous view, 5 double bedrooms, 5 baths. Summer rental. Box 570, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

SWITZERLAND

LAKE GENEVA
furnished 3 bedroom apartment
Very luxurious 136 sq.m. apartment with open fireplace plus 13.5 sq.m. balcony and garage to rent for minimum six month periods. The small low rise elegant new development is located right on the shores of Lake of Geneva, 20 minutes from Geneva, 15 minutes to Lausanne. From very spacious balcony, breathtaking view over green lawns, beach, lake and mountains. The apartment, sleeping comfortably six to eight people is luxuriously and expensively furnished. Ideal for international corporation executives, long holidays, retired couples or family with children studying in the vicinity. Monthly rental SFr 2,000 all inclusive. Good references and 2 months deposit required. Apartment available as of August 15, 1979. Longer one to three year lease also possible provided owner can utilise apartment three weeks per annum. Deal directly with owner. Friend of owner may have in same development a two bedroom 89 sq.m. apartment on similar terms available. Reply with your telephone and/or telex number direct to Box 14127, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

U.S.A.

DARIEN, Ct. July-Aug. Utilities, car. $2000. 203-327-4594 evenings.

REAL ESTATE WANTED/EXCHANGE

SEEKING IN ROME (Italy) a large (500/600 sq.m.) very representative apartment. Penthouse or top floors with terraces, luxuriously furnished or unfurnished for long term rent or purchase. Please write to: Box 811, Herald Tribune, Via Della Mercede 55, Rome.

FLORIDA HOME EXCHANGE - AUG. Modern air-conditioned, 2-bedroom, 2- bath ranch. 300 meter ocean, beach, all sports, 1½ hours from Palm Beach, 3 hours Miami, 2 hours Disney or Space center. Want similar house Aug. Box 14125, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSE or apartment required to rent in the Caribbean from approximately end November to end March. Impeccable references. Hunt, 9 Park Lorne, Park Road, London NW8. Tel.: 01-402 8111 (daytime).

FAMILY, 2 small boys, need quality apartment/house July 1 to Aug. 13. Father to study Law near Metro Chatelet. Consider suburbs if transportation good. J. Stewart, 94 Akbar Rd., Stamford, Ct. 06902.

ILE ST. LOUIS: Professor on sabbatical year seeks 2 bedroom furnished apartment with phone, from Aug 79. Box 545, Herald Tribune 92521, Neuilly Cedex, France.

FURNISHED APARTMENT, 2-3 bedrooms, Paris, July-Aug., for couple with child, 5½. Write: Liebowitz, 18 Park St., Pepperell, Mass. 01463, USA.

EMPLOYMENT

PERSONNEL WANTED

Don't miss INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAL JOBS MONDAYS in the IHT Classified Section.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, preferably English mother-tongue or very fluent English with good shorthand wanted by American company based Rome. This position commands top salary for the right person. Please send curriculum vitae at: Box 812, Herald Tribune, Via Della Mercede 55, Rome.

EMPLOYMENT

PERSONNEL WANTED

MINERVE SEEKS for AMERICAN FIRMS in PARIS: English, Belgian, Dutch or German secretaries, knowledge of French required, English shorthand. Bilingual telexists. Write or phone: 138 Avenue Victor-Hugo, 75116 Paris, France. Tel.: 727-61-69.

BILINGUAL STENO-SECRETARY with audio required mid-June for embassy. Must be Commonwealth national. Salary Frs. 4,808 per month. Paris 575 62 00 ext. 438, by May 22nd. 1979.

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM Organisation requires financial controller responsible for operations in Europe. Must be willing to head quarter in Athens, Greece and have experience in banking relationships including multilingual letter of credit experience. Reply to : A. Benoit c/o Sipapi Services, 39, Ave. d'Iena, 75116 Paris.

LEADING AMERICAN SUPPLIER to AIRCRAFT Industry needs European/U.K. representation with strong sales abilities/contacts immediately. Please send resume to: Box 14123, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

RECEPTIONIST/TELEPHONIST Bilingual, English/French. Paris 225 23 32.

SMALL INTERNATIONAL CO. in Neuilly seeks experienced secretary for marketing department, English mother-tongue, spoken French, salary in region Frs. 4,500 x 12. Please send C.V. to LOCTITE EUROPE SARL, 127 Ave. Charles de Gaulle, 92521, Neuilly Cedex, France.

US FIRM, PARIS SEEKS secretary/general office work & travel arrangements. English, French, home phone a must. EEC or papers. Send C.V. & salary requirements Box 586, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

SITUATIONS WANTED

BODYGUARD/CHAUFFEUR ex-military security. Viet Nam veteran, ex-policeman. Calif. private investigator. Desires position as bodyguard/chauffeur. Salary open. Contact: P.O. Box 5973, Sherman Oaks, Ca. 91413, USA.

RELIABLE EDUCATED LADY, 33, fluent French, English, Arabic and German, interpreter/translator, used to travel, seeks attractive post. Paris 375 48 07 or write: Naggiar, 10 rue Paul Eluard, 94220 Charenton, France.

YOUNG MAN: well educated, serious references, law student, offers himself as driver for June/July. 32 Bd. Excelmans, 75016 Paris. Tel. 647 66 69.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS WANTED

BELGIAN BABYSITTER, 20, seeks position with American family in New York, available for August. Box 589, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

ENGLISH MUM'S HELPS, Nannies, free now. NASH Agency, 27 Grand Parade, Brighton, U.K. T. 681 868.

FRENCH GIRL, 26, English, is looking for job in family, U.S.A. Write Mochel, 10 rue Ybry, 92200 Neuilly, France. Tel: 637 37 52.

RELIABLE NANNIES, AU-PAIRS and governesses seek posts abroad. Fry Consultants, 7 Queens Road, Farnborough, Hants. Tel. 0252-42688.

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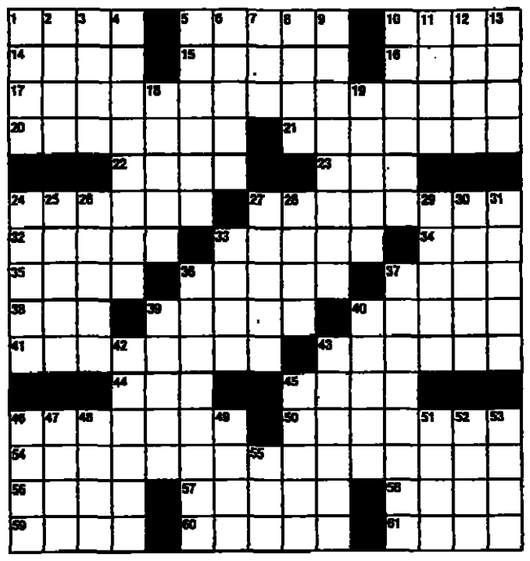
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ACROSS

1 Taken to court
5 Alloy of copper and zinc
10 Comfort
14 Basic Latin infinitive
15 Bridal path
16 Dante's "—— Nuova"
17 This goes round and round to make a point
20 Pedal
21 Schulz's comic strip
22 Guemal, e.g.
23 Immature parasite
24 Acquiesce
27 Group in "The Lady of the Lake"
32 Show frugality
33 Bea Arthur's TV role
34 Purest hyperbole
35 Color graduation
36 N.C.O.
37 Downstairs girl
38 Londoner's "bitter"
39 Small change
40 Part of a French toast
41 Made requital
43 A three-beat gait
44 One of the Three Stooges
45 Speleologist's topic
46 Ambles
50 Awakens
54 He goes round *and round in a* rite
56 "Fine women ——crazy salad": Yeats
57 Dumas's "La Tulipe ——"
58 Diminutive suffix
59 And others: Abbr.
60 Barnaby Jones, on TV
61 Marsh plant

DOWN

1 Family branch
2 Employer
3 Anglo-Saxon laborer
4 Like Rome in A.D. 400
5 Fonteyn's milieu
6 Stair part
7 Rowan
8 Sharp blow
9 Swain song
10 Happenings
11 Aborigine of Japan
12 Proofreader's word
13 Sense organs
18 Dog tag
19 He wrote "Common Sense"
24 "—— Is Born"
25 Rural crossing
26 Tendon
27 Was concerned
28 Pulls
29 Intended
30 Choice
31 Crusader for consumers
33 Role once played by Lucille Ball
36 Second occupation
37 Stratagem
39 Waggish
40 Relish
42 Ethically neutral
43 Lurch
45 Core group
46 ——-pea, Popeye's adopted son
47 "He—— runs may read": Tennyson
48 Hayworth
49 One pretending social importance
51 Location
52 Italian city
53 Cast off
55 Troup group

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE			N.A.	MADRID	30	86	Fair
AMSTERDAM			N.A.	MIAMI	28	82	Cloudy
ANKARA			N.A.	MILAN			N.A.
ATHENS	23	73	Fair	MONTREAL	13	55	Fair
BEIRUT	33	73	Fair	MOSCOW	28	82	Fair
BELGRADE	25	77	Fair	MUNICH			N.A.
BERLIN	27	81	Fair	NEW YORK	20	68	Fair
BRUSSELS			N.A.	NICE			N.A.
BUCHAREST			N.A.	OSLO	13	55	Rain
BUDAPEST			N.A.	PARIS	24	75	Cloudy
CASABLANCA			N.A.	PRAGUE			N.A.
COPENHAGEN	24	75	Fair	ROME	24	75	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL			N.A.	SOFIA			N.A.
DUBLIN			N.A.	STOCKHOLM	21	70	Fair
EDINBURGH			N.A.	TEHRAN	34	75	Fair
FLORENCE			N.A.	TEL AVIV	34	75	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	28	82	Fair	TOKYO	32	90	Rain
GENEVA	24	77	Cloudy	TUNIS			N.A.
HELSINKI	19	66	Fair	VIENNA	25	77	Fair
ISTANBUL			N.A.	WARSAW			N.A.
LAS PALMAS			N.A.	WASHINGTON	18	64	Fair
LISBON	23	73	Fair	ZURICH			N.A.
LONDON	23	73	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	20	68	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

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May 17, 1979

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BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Baerbond SF 728.05
— (d) Conbar SF 481.00
— (d) Grabar SF 980.00
— (d) Stockbar SF 710.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund SF 14.34
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF 3.92
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. $ 8.89

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT. (C.I.) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust $ 5.75
—(w) High Interest Sterling £9.99

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund $ 17.99
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $ 10.48
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. $ 27.58

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses SF 311.25
— (d) Canasec SF 444.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF 62.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF 59.25
— (d) Eurac-Valor SF 76.50
— (d) Ussec SF 422.00
— (d) Europa-Valor SF 113.25

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM 19.26
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FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $ 34.98
— (d) Fidelity Dlr. Svgs. Tr. $ 22.19
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $ 22.19
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $ 49.97
— (w) Fidelity World Fd. $ 14.05

FIDELITY POB 195, St Heller, Jersey C.I.:
— (w) Fidelity Sterling A £ 3.57
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B £ 7.98
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D £ 15.49

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Barry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $ 46.92
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund HK$ 18.13
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund $ 13.61
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $ 7.29

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund ¥ 76.12
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia $ 17.88

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 344.50
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 385.50

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $ 9.84

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Portes Sw. R Est SF 1,327.00
— (r) Securwiss SF 1,020.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
— (d) America-Valor SF 305.75
— (d) Intervalor SF 51.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF 394.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser SF 247.25
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SF 97.75
— (d) Universal Fund SF 73.11

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh SF 20.50
— (d) Bond Invest SF 48.00
— (d) Convert-Invest SF 43.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh SF 123.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh SF 195.50
— (d) Globalvest SF 54.50
— (d) Pacific Invest SF 71.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest SF 274.00
— (d) Satit South Afr Sh SF 149.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est SF 204.50

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt
— (d) Atlantic Fonds DM 11.40
— (d) Eurasiafonds DM 25.20
— (d) Unifonds DM 16.85
— (d) Univerba DM 37.90
— (d) Unispecial I DM 58.60

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $7.15
(r) Arab Finance L.F. $ 1,030.08
(w) Trusticor Int. Fd (AEIF) $7.51
(w) Austral. Select Fd. $1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. SF 127.88
(w) CANIT $9.78
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $13.03
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF 1,410.00
(d) Cortibco Own-End Fund $ 198.21
(w) Citadel Fund $2.62
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $ 1,013.47
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs. $7.86
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $14.24
(d) Convertible Japan $9.14
(w) D.G.C. $42.86
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $8.16
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $14.15
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $18.14
(d) Earnex Fund $5.05
(w) Eurone Obligations LF 1,149.08
(w) First Eagle Fund $ 4,331.05
(w) First Intern'l Fund $ 210.84
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr SF 1,474.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd SF 57.05
(d) Fonditalia $12.21
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interlink DM 40.17
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $0.30
(d) Global Int'l Fund DM 6.54
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV $ 293.44
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobel $29.41
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $ 110.85
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $ 112.48
(d) Interfund S.A. $9.87
(w) Intermarket Fund $ 189.38
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $ 22.47
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $6.68
(d) Investa DWS DM 25.10
(r) Invest Atlantiques $ 52.05
(d) Itatemerica S.A. Fund $9.78
(r) Itolfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $8.36
(w) Japan Selection Fund $60.98
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $43.57
(d) KB Income Fund LF 1,534.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $12.13
(w) Kleinwort Benz. Jap. F $32.53
(i) Leverage Cap. Hold $47.86
(w) Luxfund $ 24.28
(d) Madolonium Sel. Fund $11.83
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $8.63
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $1.65
(w) Nippon Fund $17.87
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.05
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $5.05
(w) N.A.M.F. $66.09
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $ 28.92
(d) Ranka Fund $57.74
(d) Rentinvest LF 847.00
(d) Safe Fund $4.26
(d) Safe Trust Fund $9.31
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 65.40
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $14.61
(w) SMH Special Fund DM 94.40
(w) Soros Fund $ 631.91
(w) Talent Global Fund $11.49
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $ 48.16
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $ 66.10
(w) Transpacific Fund $ 33.92
(d) UNICO Fund DM 51.21
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas $6.96
(w) United Cas Inv. Fund $3.12
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd $ 104.24
(d) U.S. Trust (Invest Pd) $ 10.80
(w) Western Growth Fund $7.88
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $ 466.89
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JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

OAQUT

LUNNA

GOUHNE

DIALIN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "○○○ ○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ALIVE PLAIT BALLET EXTENT
Answer: You won't find it boring to any great degree—A LITTLE "BIT"

DENNIS THE MENACE

"He may look fat and lazy to YOU, Margaret, but when the sun goes down, Mr. Wilson says he's the busiest cat in town!"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

THE HARVARD MYSTIQUE
The Power Syndrome That Affects Our Lives, From Sesame Street to the White House
By Enrique Hank Lopez. Macmillan. 237 pp. $10.

HARVARD HATES AMERICA
The Odyssey of a Born-Again American
By John LeBoutillier. Gateway Editions. $7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IF YOUR correspondent had found on his shelves two books on Stanford University or the University of Michigan or the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, would he have reviewed them this morning? Probably not. Why then is he reviewing two books about Harvard? Because — as Alexander Solzhenitsyn said when asked why he had agreed to speak at Harvard after having refused hundreds of invitations from other universities — Harvard is Harvard. And did these two books fulfill the expectations of merit that was created in part by the presence of Harvard in their labels? No, they did not.

All of which is more or less the point that both Enrique Hank Lopez and John LeBoutillier are making in their respective books, "The Harvard Mystique: The Power Syndrome That Affects Our Lives, From Sesame Street to the White House" and "Harvard Hates America: The Odyssey of a Born-Again American."

You expect more from Harvard, because Harvard is Harvard is Harvard. But you don't necessarily get it. In fact, you often get what seems like less precisely because you expected more. That, I think, is the nub of Lopez's thesis in "The Harvard Mystique." Because of the institution's prestige, the ideas that emanate from its faculty attract *disproportionate attention, even* when they're highly debatable ones, like B.F. Skinner's argument for an environmentally manipulated society ("Beyond Freedom and Dignity"), or the neo-Darwinian views, put forth by Edward Howe Wilson, Arthur Jensen, Richard Herrnstein and Christopher Jencks, that environment doesn't count at all.

"Let's face it," Lopez quotes a Columbia professor saying to one of his graduate students, "No matter how specious and even silly they sound, these sociobiologists are going to get a lot of serious attention and perhaps ultimate approval — and only because they're from Harvard. And I really wouldn't care too much if their theories were merely academic — or philosophical speculations — but I'm afraid they'll be taken seriously by people in Washington, by reactionary congressmen who will say 'There's no sense trying to improve things for blacks and Puerto Ricans with all those expensive remedial programs. We can't change their genes,' and they'll be able to quote 'This here Harvard professor' to back their prejudices."

In a somewhat similar vein, John LeBoutillier, who graduated from Harvard College in 1976 and then attended the Business School, uses Harvard's prestige to highlight certain human shortcomings. It is hardly news that there exist privileged people in this country who live in luxury off the profits of corporate America while advocating the violent overthrow of its government. Radical-chic was discovered long ago. It is even less surprising to learn that a narrow profit-oriented outlook infects American business sometimes. But radical-chic and Babbittry at Harvard? Our antennae are raised by a few degrees.

Unfortunately, the principle that Harvard makes dross look like gold extends to these two books. "Harvard Hates America" is not really about Harvard at all. It is a political program by a young, conservative idealist on the make, who wants the Republican Party to return to its manipulating images and get back to its roots as the party of individual initiative and decentralized government.

LeBoutillier, already a successful Republican fund-raiser, is a clever young man. He has somehow managed to make counterculture dropout freaks symbolic of what's wrong with liberalism, as if Hubert Humphrey and Abbie Hoffman had been two peas in a pod. He has used Harvard to stand for all that is irresponsible, immoral and arrogant about the Eastern establishment in the minds of Middle Americans. He is a masterly manipulator of images.

As for Lopez, a graduate of Harvard Law School and the Graduate School of Economics, and now a lawyer practicing with a firm in Cambridge, Mass., he has burnished his provocative critique of Harvard's intellectual prestige into entertaining but blunted book that can't make up its mind exactly what to be — a survey of what Harvard is like in the various schools and at Harvard, a review of how the university extends its tentacles of power, or an attack on the institution's arrogance.

It's as if, having started an attack on his alma mater, he had remembered his loyalties and concluded he was only kidding, fellows. In fact, he keeps himself so busy switching the direction of his book that he never gets around to considering the possible advantages of institutional mystique. It's almost axiomatic that individuals tend not to live up (or down) to the images the institutions with which they are identified. But is the opposite never true? Does Harvard never inspire?

And by the way, if Harvard really hates America, how come it was willing to give someone like John LeBoutillier an education?

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

P	I	P		A	M	P	H	I		A	D	I	T	
E	R	A	S		F	A	R	E	R		L	A	M	A
R	O	C	K	O	F	G	I	B	R	A	L	T	A	R
U	N	T	I	R	I	N	G		I	S	E	A	M	S
		T	I	N	A		S	T	A	G				
P	U	T	T	E	E		P	H	A	S	E	O	U	T
A	T	O	L	L		F	A	I	T	H		R	E	A
S	T	Y	E		M	A	R	I	E		O	B	I	T
T	E	E		S	A	U	T	E		S	U	I	T	E
A	R	D	E	N	T	L	Y		B	A	S	T	E	R
			N	E	A	T		S	A	L	T			
S	L	A	T	E	D		F	E	R	Y	L	O	U	S
T	O	W	E	R	O	F	S	T	R	E	N	G	T	H
E	V	E	R		R	E	S	T	E		G	L	E	E
M	E	S	S		S	E	T	O	N			E	S	S

Truman Bomb Note Is Given to Library

INDEPENDENCE, Mo. (UPI) — The note giving authority to drop the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima has been uncovered and donated to the Harry S. Truman Library.

The note, written by President Truman while at the Potsdam conference in 1945 reads: "Suggest approved. Release when ready but no sooner than August 2." It has been in the possession of George Elsey, former aide to Truman and now president of the American Red Cross. The bomb was dropped Aug. 6, 1945.

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

All tournament players are familiar with the *negative double*, in which doubles of overcalls, within limits prescribed by partnership preference, are for take-out rather than penalty, suggesting length in any unbid major suit. But very few are familiar with the negative redouble, which has recently become popular among the experts.

The idea is that a redouble of a negative double promises one of the top three honors in the overcaller's suit. Conversely, a single raise denies such a holding. If the opening bidder then becomes the declarer, the opening leader will have considerable help in deciding whether or not he should lead his own suit.

If East-West had been using this useful device on the diagramed deal, the result of their match would have been different. South arrived in four hearts after West had overcalled in spades and North had made a negative double. As there were no unbid major suits, the *double suggested length in the* minor suits with no normal action available.

West led a club against four hearts, which did no harm to the defense. South played the eight from dummy and perforce won with the singleton ace. He led the heart ace, and misguessed by playing the queen.

West now had occasion to regret that he was not playing the negative redouble.

He had to guess which ace his partner held, and he would have had no problem with the appropriate agreement, which he had with other partners. East's first-round silence would have been eloquent, denying the spade ace.

Lacking this clue, West misjudged by shifting to the spade jack. South gratefully won with the queen in dummy, and proceeded to make the game without having to guess in diamonds. He threw a spade on the club king, ruffed a club and cashed the spade ace. He then exited with a heart, and East was end-played. He won with the heart jack, and was forced to play diamonds.

West could have solved his problem, and beaten the contract if he had asked himself why declarer had played trumps immediately. With the hand containing the diamond ace but lacking the spade ace, he would probably have tried for one or two quick discards. But the negative redouble, or rather the negative inference from East's failure to bid it, would have made the defense's task much easier.

NORTH
♠Q43
♡3
◇KJ86
♣KJ986

WEST
♠KJ1098
♡K7
◇Q5
♣Q1054

EAST
♠65
♡J82
◇A10942
♣732

SOUTH (D)
♠A72
♡AQ109654
◇73
♣A

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♡	1♠	Dbl.	Pass
2♠	Pass	2N.T.	Pass
3♡	Pass	3N.T.	Pass
4♡	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club four.

Carlton Pitches a 3-Hitter

Phillies Bury the Cubs on 16 Hits, 13-0

HICAGO, May 17 (UPI) — e Carlton wound up with a e-hitter after pitching a perfect ne for six innings and Rudy oli drove in four runs to pace a hit attack yesterday as the Philaphia Phillies beat the Chicago s, 13-0.

arlton (4-5) retired the first 18 ters before Ivan DeJesus opened seventh inning with a sharp sin- to left-center. Barry Foote led the ninth with a double for the s' second hit but was thrown at the plate for the final out r a single by DeJesus. The two- Cy Young Award winner k out five and walked none.

feoli's two-run double in the second off the loser, Rick Reuschel (2-5), gave the Phillies a 2-0 lead, and Mcoli's two-run single capped a five-run third, highlighted by Del Unser's two-run single and Pete Rose's RBI double.

After adding another run in the fourth, Garry Maddox hit a three-run homer in the seventh to extend Philadelphia's lead to 11-0. Mike Schmidt hit his 12th homer of the season, a two-run blast in the eighth following Ramon Aviles' single.

Braves 3, Dodgers 2

In Atlanta, Adrian Devine picked up his first save of the season, in relief of Buddy Soloman, as Atlanta beat Los Angeles, 3-2. Bruce Benedict, the Braves' catcher, was knocked unconscious in a ninth-inning collision at the plate with Steve Garvey. Benedict was taken to a local hospital, treated for a facial abrasion and some loosened teeth, then sent home to recover.

Reds 7, Padres 0

In Cincinnati, Ray Knight's two-run single and Rick Auerbach's two-run double highlighted a five-run third inning and enabled Cincinnati to defeat San Diego, 7-0. Bill Bonham and Pedro Borbon teamed up to pitch a seven-hitter as the Reds won their 10th game in the last 13 starts.

Pirates 4, Mets 3

In Pittsburgh, Mike Easler led off the 13th inning with a pinch-hit home run to give Pittsburgh a 4-3 victory over New York. Easler hit the first pitch of the inning off Skip Lockwood (0-5) over the right-field wall, giving Enrique Romo (1-2) the triumph.

Cardinals 2, Expos 0

In St. Louis, Bob Forsch and Mark Littell combined on a six-hitter and Ted Simmons hit a two-run double in the sixth inning to propel St. Louis over Montreal, 2-0. Forsch, who had not won in 11 starts dating back to Sept. 4 of last season, struck out two and walked none to notch his first victory in four decisions.

Giants 8, Astros 4

In Houston, Bill Madlock's two-run single triggered a four-run uprising in the 10th inning and Terry Whitfield and Jack Clark followed with run-scoring singles to power San Francisco past Houston, 8-4.

Royals 4, Mariners 3

In the American League, at Seattle, Steve Busby, picked up his first victory in more than a year as Kansas City defeated Seattle, 4-3. Clint Hurdle hit a homer in the ninth inning to secure the victory. Busby's last triumph was on April 9, 1978, against the Cleveland Indians.

White Sox 3, A's 1

In Oakland, Jorge Orta snapped out of the worst slump of his major-league career with a two-run, eighth-inning double, then scored on a single by Bill Nahorodny to lift Chicago past Oakland, 3-1. Orta, batting only .179, scored pinch-runner Joe Gates and Alan Bannister with his double as Matt Keough suffered his sixth loss in as many decisions.

Yankees 6, Tigers 2

In New York, Ron Guidry, making his first start in two weeks after a self-imposed exile to the bullpen, scattered nine hits and struck out 13 to lead New York over Detroit and Mark Fidrych, 6-2.

Blue Jays 4, Indians 3

In Cleveland, Dave Lemanczyk pitched a six-hitter and Rick Cerone scored the winning run on Roy Howell's fourth-inning groundout as Toronto beat Cleveland, 4-3. Lemanczyk (3-2) struck out two and walked four to post his fourth complete game of the year. Rick Wise (3-4) took the loss.

Rangers 8, Twins 4

In Bloomington, Minn., Al Oliver, Mike Jorgensen and Larvell Blanks drove in two runs each to lift Texas to an 8-4 victory over Minnesota and a sweep of the three-game series. Jon Matlack (2-2) worked the first six innings for Texas, giving up eight hits and all four Minnesota runs.

Orioles 10, Red Sox 6

In Boston, Al Bumbry and Mark Belanger each drove in two runs to highlight a six-run fifth inning that carried Baltimore to a 10-6 victory over Boston and into first place in the American League East. Dennis Martinez (5-2) went six innings to earn his fourth straight victory.

Angels 4, Brewers 3

In Anaheim, Calif., Sal Bando, the Oakland third baseman, threw Rod Carew's bunt single wildly into right field, allowing Dan Ford to score from first base with two out in the bottom of the 11th inning to give California a 4-3 victory over Oakland.



United Press International

Goalie Jorg Daniel of Fortuna Duesseldorf stops a penalty kick by Carlos Rexach of Barcelona.

Barcelona Wins Title, 4-3

BASEL, Switzerland, May 17 (UPI) — Carlos Rexach, down on his knees after missing a penalty, bounced back with a vital extra-time goal last night as Barcelona took its first European title in 13 years by edging Fortuna Duesseldorf, 4-3, in the Cup Winners Cup soccer final here.

Rexach's goal made it 3-2 and Barcelona widened the lead when Hans Krankl took a pass from Johan Neeskens to score under the body of the goalkeeper, Jorg Daniel. With six minutes remaining, Duessledorf narrowed the gap. Wolfgang Seel scored his second goal, but it was too late to prevent Barcelona from winning.

Neeskens, a member of Holland's 1978 World Cup team, was the star for the Spanish club, providing the midfield drive in a match that did not prove to be the one-sided affair many had anticipated.

The West Germans, relying on quick breakaways, were stunned in the fifth minute, when Jose Sanchez opened the scoring following a pass from Rexach in Barcelona's first real attack.

Within three minutes Fortuna was level when goalkeeper Pedro Artola failed to hold a Rudi Bommer shot and Thomas Allofs was on hand to clip the ball into the net from close range.

The match soon developed into a tough, uncompromising struggle with Barcelona conceding 33 fouls thoughout the 120 minutes to Fortuna's 27. It was from one of these fouls, when Francisco Carrasco was brought down in the area in the 12th minute, that Rexach missed a great chance of restoring Barcelona's lead. His weakly-hit penalty went straight into the arms of Daniel.

Daniel was not so lucky in the 35th minute, however, when a shot from Carrasco bounced off his legs straight into the path of Juan Asensi, who made no mistake from five meters.

Fortuna climbed back off the canvas again, equalizing three minutes before the interval, when Seel stole in from the left and slipped a right-foot shot past a hesitant Artola.

The second-half produced more crunching tackles than good play as both sides concentrated on defense. Barcelona was unable to break the deadlock as the game was sent into overtime.



United Press International

k Wagner of the Tigers slides hard into second base, preventing the Yankee second baseman, lie Randolph, from relaying the throw and completing a double play. The Yankees won, 6-2.

Mantle, Martin, Ford

3 Musketeers Return to N.Y.

By Red Smith

W YORK, May 17 (NYT) — y Mantle, Billy Martin and y Ford were in Winnipeg earis week for a fund-raising afor a youth movement and one em said: "Tomorrow is Bob 's 65th birthday. Some of the s are throwing a surprise eon for him in New York." t the hell," one of the others 'let's go."

t's how it happened that the Musketeers of the Yankees 1950s were upstairs in a New restaurant the next day salute assistant to the president of merican League, who was the es' vice president for public ons when Whitey Ford d, Billy Martin played second and Mickey Mantle was in field in Yankee Stadium.

s lucky this isn't the Copacasomebody said, for this was ars to the day since Mantle, Martin and some other es celebrating Martin's 29th ay in that East Side watering ot into a fight that made the apers and ended Martin's g days in the Bronx. As othve done since, the Yankee fingered Billy as the catalyst t affair, the tempter who led his sinless playmates astray, and traded him to Kansas City.

The brass did not foresee that he would return as manager of the team 18 years later and — if George Steinbrenner keeps his word — five years after that.

Martin was 51 this week and wondering where the years went since he broke in with the Yankees. That was 1950, and it goes without saying that he remembers his first hit in the big leagues. He is a ballplayer.

"As a matter of fact," he said, "I still hold a record — the only rookie that got two hits in the same inning his first two times up. We were in Boston and the Red Sox had us beat, 9-0. In the sixth or seventh inning the Old Man [Casey Stengel] decided the game was lost and put me in along with Jackie Jensen and the other guys he had on the bench.

"My first time up there were two runners on base. Mel Parnell threw one over my head and I swung and missed. He threw one in the dirt and I missed. If he'd thrown the next one behind me I'd have swung. I was that nervous. But he threw a high fastball and I hit it. I didn't see where it went. I just ran and pulled up at second with a double.

"'Nice going, kid,' Bobby Doerr said. He was playing second for the Red Sox. 'Where did the ball land?' I asked him. 'You hit the wall this far from the top,' he said. 'You almost had a home run.' He said, 'I been telling people you were going to be a good ballplayer.'

"We batted around and when I came up again the bases were filled. I singled through the box off Walt Masterson. We scored 9 or 10 runs that inning and won the game and the Old Man sat there looking like he planned it all along. Afterward all the press were around Joe DiMaggio and he said, 'How about that little dago? He had a pretty good day, too.' It was only about a month before I played again."

Martin, Mantle and Ford weren't the only ones who came to town especially on Bob Fishel's account. Til Ferdenzi, who covered the Yankees for the New York Journal-American, was down from his home in Yarmouth Port, Mass. Hy Goldberg, who went over to television after the Newark News folded under him, was there. So were Mel Allen, the voice of the Yankees in Bob's day, and Barney Kremenko of the Journal-American and Monte Irvin, an inmate of the Baseball Hall of Fame like Mantle and Ford.

Friendship brought them, warm and enduring friendship for the quiet man who has always remembered their birthdays. Fishel isn't a big man but he is brave, said Mantle or Ford or Martin.

Remember Pearl Harbor

He told of an evening on the Yankees' Japanese tour when the party in the bar had dwindled down to a precious few. Reluctant to go to bed, Martin telephoned sleeping Yankees to say Ford had been hurt in a fight and reinforcements were needed desperately. Fishel responded on the run, removing his glasses as he came.

That reminded somebody of the night in Toots Shor's when there was a debate on the question of whether jockeys should be classified as athletes. Eddie Arcaro and Bill Shoemaker upheld the affirmative against the proprietor until Toots had to go bounce an obstreperous drunk. The lush appeared ready to fight as he was nudged outside but Toots managed to get him into a taxi without fisticuffs. Then, turning around, Toots saw Arcaro and Shoemaker at his knees. What, he demanded, were they doing?

"We came out to help you," one of them said.

"You're athletes," Toots said, and ordered another round.

Fishel's friends came up with a memento of Bob's greatest day in baseball — a great, blown-up photo of Eddie Gaedel at bat. Gaedel was the midget with the four-inch strike zone whom Bob signed as a pinch-batter for Bill Veeck's St. Louis Browns in 1951. "Who are the umpire and catcher in the picture?" Bob was asked. "Ed Hurley and Matt Batts," he said, calling on sure memory across 28 years.

Another Question

"What do the following have in common?" asked Marty Appel, Bob's first successor in Yankee Stadium. "The headwaiter at Elaine's, the doorman at the Carlyle, the parking lot attendant at the American Shipbuilding Company in Tampa, Fla."

"They all got punched by Martin," Mantle said.

Marty said no, the answer was that they all wore Yankee World Series rings, courtesy of George Steinbrenner.

Bob Fishel, it turned out, doesn't own a World Series ring because only the men in the dugout received them when he was a Yankee. So his hosts at lunch had a duplicate of the Yankees' 1958 ring made for him. That was the year the Yankees lost three of the first four games to Milwaukee and then won three straight. Imagine buying jewelry for a press agent.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	23	10	.697	—
	19	13	.594	3½
	19	14	.576	4
	15	15	.50	6½
	13	18	.419	9
	11	21	.344	11½

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	21	14	.600	—
	20	17	.541	2
	19	19	.500	3½
	18	18	.500	3½
	15	23	.395	7½
	11	22	.333	9

Wednesday's Results
Phi 7, San Diego 0
Cincinnati 13, Chicago 0
Pit 4, New York 3, 13 innings
Atl 5, Los Angeles 2
SF 2, Montreal 0
Houston 5, Houston 4, 10 innings

Thursday's Games
Montreal (Schatzeder 1-0) at St. Louis (Martinez 1-0)
Chicago (Lerch 2-2) at Chicago (Holtzman 1-1)
San Francisco (Falcone 0-3) at Pittsburgh (Rhoden 3-0)
Atlanta (Niekro 3-0) at Atlanta (Niekro 3-0)
Los Angeles (Rau 1-4) at Houston (Mallack 3-3)
San Diego (Eichelberger 2-2) at Cincinnati (Seaver 4-1)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	23	12	.657	—
	22	12	.647	½
	20	16	.556	3½
	20	16	.556	3½
	13	17	.433	7½
	13	21	.382	9½
	10	27	.270	14

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	22	12	.647	—
	21	14	.600	1½
	21	15	.583	2
	21	16	.568	2½
	17	17	.500	5
	12	24	.333	11
	11	27	.289	13

Wednesday's Games
Bal 10, Boston 6
Cle 4, Cleveland 3
Tor 6, Detroit 2
Minnesota 4
Oak 4, Oakland 1
Chi 4, Seattle 3
Mil 4, Milwaukee 3, 11 innings

Thursday's Games
Bal (Lemongello 1-4) at Cleveland (Paxton 1-1)
Det (Kravec 2-3) at Oakland (Keough 0-5)
Bos (Stone 3-1) at Boston (Stanley 3-2)
Sea (Keaorman 6-0) at Kansas City (Gura 3-3)
Cal (Sorensen 5-3) at California (Ages 2-2)

Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit	000 000 002	2	9 0
New York	200 400 00x	6	6 0

Fidrych, A.Lopez (4), Hiller (7) and Parrish; Guidry and Munson. W—Guidry, 4-2. L—Fidrych, 0-2. HRs—Detroit, Kemp (5); New York, Nettles 2 (7), Chambliss (6).

Texas	003 005 000	8	13 2
Minnesota	000 013 000	4	10 0

Matlack, Kern (7) and Sundberg; Hartzell, Serum (6) and Wynegar. W—Matlack, 2-2. L—Hartzell, 1-2.

Baltimore	002 260 000	10	15 0
Boston	013 001 100	6	11 0

D.Martinez, Stoddard (7) and Skoggs; Renko, Hassler (4), Wright (5), Burgmeier (5) and Allenson. W—D.Martinez, 5-2. L—Hassler, 1-2. HR—Boston, Yastrzemski (7).

Toronto	110 200 000	4	6 3
Cleveland	000 210 000	3	6 3

Lemanczyk and Cerone; Wise and Alexander. W—Lemanczyk, 3-2. L—Wise, 3-4.

Milwaukee	200 000 010 00	3	9 2
California	010 200 000 01	4	10 2

Slaton, Augustine (10) and Moore; Frost, LaRoche (8), Clear (10) and Humphery. W—Clear, 4-0. L—Augustine, 1-1. HR—Milwaukee, Cooper (8).

Kansas City	000 201 001	4	8 0
Seattle	003 000 000	3	4 1

Busby and Porter; O.Jones and Stinson. W—Busby, 1-2. L—O.Jones, 0-4. HRs—Kansas City, Hurdle (3); Seattle, R.Jones (5).

Chicago	000 000 030	3	8 0
Oakland	000 100 000	1	7 0

Barrios, Trout (8) and Nahorodny; Keough, Heaverlo (8) and Essian. W—Barrios, 4-1. L—Keough, 6.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Diego	000 000 000	0	7 0
Cincinnati	005 020 00x	7	9 0

Mura, D'Acquisto (3), Shirley (6), Lollich (7), Kinney (8) and Fahey; Bonham, Borbon (8) and Carrell. W—Bonham, 2-0. L—Mura, 2-2. HR—Cincinnati, Carrell (1).

Philadelphia	025 100 320	13	16 0
Chicago	000 000 000	0	3 1

Carlton and McCarver; Reuschel, Barrios (3), Caudill (7) and Foote. W—Carlton, 4-5. L—Reuschel, 2-5. HRs—Philadelphia, Maddox (5), Schmidt (12).

Los Angeles	002 000 000	2	7 0
Atlanta	100 000 02x	3	6 0

Messersmith, Welch (8) and Yeager; Solomon, Devine (9), Garber (9) and Benedict, Nolan (9). W—Solomon, 3-1. L—Messersmith, 2-3. HR—Los Angeles, Thomasson (3).

Montreal	000 000 000	0	4 0
St. Louis	000 002 000	2	6 0

Lee, Fryman (8) and Carter; B.Forsch, Littell (9) and Simmons. W—B.Forsch, 1-3. L—Lee, 4-2.

San Francisco	010 002 010	4	8 11 0
Houston	021 001 000	0	4 10 1

Knepper, Griffin (6), Lavelle (8), Moffitt (10) and Hill; Williams, Andujar (6), Sambito (8), McLaughlin (10) and Bailey. W—Lavelle, 3-0. L—McLaughlin, 1-1. HRs—Houston, Watson (3), Bailey (1).

New York	010 001 001 000	3	10 2
Pittsburgh	001 001 100 000	4	7 1

Kobel, Murray (9), Lockwood (11) and Stearns; Blyleven, Tekulve (9), Jackson (9), Bibby (10), Rau o (11) and Nicosia, Ott (10). W—Rau, 1-2. L—Lockwood, 0-5. HRs—Pittsburgh, Stargell (5), Easler (1).



United Press International

Tom Henderson (14) of the Bullets whips a pass by Mark Olberding of the Spurs during the Bullets' 108-100 victory.

Bullets Even Series With Spurs, 108-100

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 17 (UPI) — Larry Wright and Elvin Hayes halted San Antonio's momentum at the start of the fourth quarter last night to give the Washington Bullets a 108-100 victory over the Spurs.

The best-of-seven semifinal series, knotted at three games apiece, will be decided tomorrow night in Landover, Md.

For the second straight game the Bullets avoided elimination and kept alive their hopes of becoming the first team in a decade to repeat as NBA champion.

San Antonio trailed almost all night but the Spurs overcame an eight-point deficit late in the third quarter, took a brief two-point lead and went into the final period tied 78-78.

But Wright, bothered by a sprained ankle, hit Washington's first two baskets of the fourth quarter and Hayes made a three-point play that gave the Bullets the lead for good.

The winner of tomorrow night's game will advance to the championship round against either Seattle or Phoenix.

Hayes paced the Bullets with 24 points and Bobby Dandridge scored 20 — 10 coming in the final quarter after Washington had begun its lead. Greg Ballard tossed in 19 for the Bullets. Wes Unseld, with only 4 points, picked up his fifth foul early in the third quarter and was forced to sit out eight minutes of the last half.

The Bullets held George Gervin to 20 points. Mike Gale finished with 18 and Larry Kenon and James Silas had 16 each.

Johnson, Lakers Agree on Pact

INGLEWOOD, Calif., May 17 (UPI) — Earvin (Magic) Johnson, who led Michigan State University to the NCAA basketball championship this year, yesterday agreed to a long-term contract with the Los Angeles Lakers, who have the No. 1 choice in the NBA college draft next month.

Money was not announced but there were reports that Johnson, 19, would get nearly $1 million for his first season in the NBA. The Lakers, to no one's surprise, confirmed that they will select Johnson in the draft.

The Secret of Juantorena's Success Is His Soul

By Neil Amdur

LOS ANGELES (NYT) — Alberto Juantorena had a wonderful time on his first trip to the United States. The weather was warm and sunny, he went sightseeing and ate well, saw the Dodgers play, smiled a lot and socialized.

Under such comfortable conditions, it was the perfect opportunity for U.S. quarter-milers to raise their confidence against an Olympic champion who had not lost a 400-meter race in two years. Willie Smith and Herman Frazier did that at the Pepsi Invitation meet here. They finished first and second ahead of the lanky Cuban, who said afterward that May was not his month and that it was too early for fast times.

The secret of Juantorena's phenomenal success is not his size, speed, strength or length of stride, but his soul. You can feel it when he talks. He makes long sweeping gestures to the sky, tender embraces to greet old friends or rivals like Smith. When he puts his hands to his heart to describe the intense pain in the 400, it is the language of survival.

"For the 400," he said the other day, sitting on the infield grass at Drake Stadium on the campus of the University of California, Los Angeles, "you have to have soul. It is the only event where the training is not for all the race. For 380 meters, you are fighting against yourself. Then comes the last 20 meters. It is very difficult to say what you feel in the last 20 meters."

At Montreal, after he became the first athlete to win gold medals in the 400 and 800 runs in one Olympics, he dedicated his victories to Fidel Castro. His message was emotional and nationalistic.

Three years later, the 6-foot-3-inch Juantorena no longer needs to justify his or Cuba's place in the international sports community. Now he can tease Howard Aris, technical director of the Institute of Sports in Jamaica, about being "the minister of propaganda" in the same breath as he vividly describes his preference for running from the front during a race.

There is a little piece of glass on his shoulder, he says, turning his head slightly as if to survey runners through a mirror. He can look through the glass and control the race and the images. "But when you run from the front," he adds, "it is necessary to be in very good condition."

Juantorena seldom competes unless he is ready to win. He came to the United States earlier than usual and ran 46.20 seconds. Last year, he won all nine invitation races at 400 meters, none slower than 45.99. He was beaten only once in six major 800 races last season.

"Is there any man you fear in the 400?" he was asked during an informal news session.

Juantorena smiled. "If I saw a bullet on the track," he said, "or maybe a lion or a horse." He looked down at his legs. "But a human, with two legs like me, no." Then, modestly, he said, "But some people have three legs."

To some track fans, it seems that Juantorena has more than two legs. His nickname is El Caballo, which in Spanish means The Horse. James Barber, chief of campus police at UCLA, watched Juantorena run several 300-meter sprints during a workout and said, "I've never seen a stride on a man like that."

No one has measured Juantorena's stride. Maybe it is nine feet, he says matter-of-factly.

Jets Widen Edge With 3-2 Victory Over Whalers

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, May 17 (UPI) — Lyle Moffat scored his second goal of the series last night to boost the Winnipeg Jets to a 3-2 victory over the Edmonton Oilers and a 3-1 lead in their best-of-seven World Hockey Association final.

Wayne Gretzky opened the scoring for Edmonton with his ninth goal of the playoffs as Blair MacDonald's centering pass bounced off Gretzky's skate to beat the Winnipeg goaltender, Gary Smith.

The Jets tied it, 1-1, five minutes later, when Rich Preston ripped a hard low shot from the edge of the face-off circle past Dave Dryden on his glove side. Edmonton took a 2-1 lead at 13:45 of the second period with the Jets shorthanded. A shot by Gretzky appeared to hang in mid-air in front of Smith and Brett Callighen batted the puck into the net.

But the Jets came back with a pair of goals in the final frame to claim the victory. Kent Nilsson boomed a point shot off the back boards behind Dryden and Boris Lukowich shot the rebound in from a sharp angle to tie the score at 2-2.

Winnipeg then seized the lead for the first time in the game at 13:34, when Bill Lesuk threw a pass into the right circle to Moffat, who drilled the puck into the net.

Spectacular Bid's Trainer Not Making Predictions

Field in the Preakness Stakes Is Narrowed to Five

By Steve Cady

BALTIMORE, May 17 (NYT) — Now that his horse has made him sound like a prophet, Spectacular Bid's trainer has started building up the opposition.

"Why not?" Bud Delph said charitably yesterday at Pimlico, where the field for Saturday's 104th running of the Preakness has shrunk to five. "These are the five best 3-year-olds in the country, and they'll all run better here than they ran in the Derby."

It is the smallest Preakness field since Citation easily defeated three rivals in 1948. The major reason for the lack of volunteers is Spectacular Bid, the dark gray Hawksworth Farm colt who has won 11 straight stakes races, including the Kentucky Derby May 5 in Louisville.

Yet Delp, halfway through his morning lecture, conceded that he was "prepared to lose" the Preakness. Like Muhammad Ali, the trainer appears to be developing a promoter's knack for selling tickets.

Anything Can Happen

"I feel sure I've got the best horse," Delph said, "and I think he's a fresh horse. He hasn't reached his peak yet. But that doesn't mean we have to win. Anything can happen."

One of the things that could happen would be another big effort by General Assembly, the chestnut son of Secretariat who finished second in the 1¼-mile Derby after leading into the upper stretch. Bert Firestone's colt worked swiftly here yesterday on a drying-out track, just as he did at Churchill Downs on the Wednesday before the Derby. General Assembly went five furlongs in 58 2-5 seconds, then galloped out an extra furlong for a six-furlong clocking of 1 minute 11 seconds.

"It should be a competitive race," Firestone said. "If we never ran in a race where there was a strong favorite, we wouldn't win many of them."

The other three horses expected to be entered in the 1 3-16-mile Preakness, the second part of thoroughbred racing's annual Triple Crown series, are also returning from the Derby. They are third-place Golden Act, fifth-place Flying Paster and sixth-place Screen King. A five-furlong workout Tuesday of 58 4-5 seconds by Screen King has put that stretch-running colt's trainer, Luis Barrera, into a hopeful frame of mind.

Gordon Campbell, the trainer of Flying Paster, has also regained the confidence he had before his colt's disappointing performance in the Derby. He blames that failure on the cuppy condition of the racing surface, and he gives B.J. Ridder's California-bred horse a "good chance" against Spectacular Bid this time.

On a cuppy, drying-out track, the loose surface breaks out from beneath the hoofs of certain long-striding horses, making it difficult for them to get a good "hold" on the base. Horsemen compare the situation to running on loose, dry sand above the waterline at a beach, as opposed to running on wet, firmer sand closer to the edge of the water.

Whatever the reason, Flying Paster ran the first bad race of his 15-race career in the Derby, finishing out of the money for the first time. Now he has regained the weight he lost before the Derby, and is behaving like a different horse in gallops and workouts on the firmer Pimlico racing surface.

But Delp, as he guides Spectacular Bid toward what could be racing's third Triple Crown sweep in consecutive years, has not let caution erode his basic confidence. It almost seems as if the trainer is out of breath, talking about the Kentucky-bred colt who runs for Harry, Teresa and Tom Meyerhoff.

No. 2 Post for Spectacular Bid

BALTIMORE, May 17 (UPI) — Spectacular Bid today drew post No. 2 and remained the 1-2 favorite for the Preakness Stakes. General Assembly drew the outside post, while Flying Paster got the rail. Golden Act drew post No. 3 and Screen King post No. 4.

Opportunist Pop

Sing a Song of OPEC

By Robert Hilburn

LOS ANGELES — Q. What do Barry Manilow, Pete Rose, John Wayne and the OPEC oil cartel have in common?

A. There's a new record about each of them. And the really funny thing is two of them are hits.

"I've been in the record business 30 years and I've never seen anything like it," Joe Lucas is saying on the phone from Nashville.

"I've worked with Roy Orbison, the Everly Brothers and dozens of others, but I've never had people calling up and ordering a record before it was even released. This is a phenomenon."

Lucas is director of sales and marketing for IBC Records, whose first release, "Cheaper Crude or No More Food," looks like a gusher.

"We've already sold 400,000 copies," Lucas said, "and we're pressing more as fast as the plants can handle them. We'll hit a million by the end of the month."

"Cheaper Crude or No More Food" is songwriter Brent Burns' answer to the national gasoline crunch — and his bid for the Top 10. The message is based on the argument that the United States should raise its wheat and grain prices to blackjack the Arab countries into lowering the oil prices.

The lyrics, in part:

If they don't lower the gas
We're gonna lower the boom.
Quit shipping all that wheat and corn.
Forget the Golden Rule . . .
And in about a week,
They'll sing a different tune.

Burns' country-flavored song was recorded by Bobby Butler, a Phoenix, Ariz., disc jockey whose recording of "Toaday Toad" reached No. 98 on the country charts in 1975.

"Cheaper Crude" is the rewrite of a song Burns wrote during the 1973 Arab oil embargo, but the embargo ended before he could stir much interest in the song.

Burns got a boost this time from Paul Harvey, the network news commentator, whose daily show is heard on more than 800 stations. "Cheaper Crude" mirrors Harvey's belief that the United States should restore the traditional dollar-for-dollar relationship between a barrel of oil and a bushel of wheat. Oil is now nearly seven times as expensive as the $3.50 a bushel for wheat.

Harvey played "Cheaper Crude" on his show and got so many requests for the song that he played it a second time — and a third. Other stations apparently taped the song and played it during other programs. Listeners phoned stations asking where they could buy it.

* * *

"Cheaper Crude or No More Food" is the most dramatic example of the latest flurry of Opportunist Pop — the record industry equivalent of the film industry's exploitation films.

Producers in both fields are eager for topical tie-ins to give their products an edge against the competition. The subjects can either be news items — like the oil crisis — or personalities. Elvis Presley's death in 1977 sparked a dozen or more tribute records.

After "Crude," Ray Stevens' "I Need Your Help Barry Manilow" is the biggest Opportunist Pop success at the moment. The song, written by songwriter-comedian Dale Gonyea, is a tongue-in-cheek plea by a troubled man for some soothing, sentimental Manilow music:

Your songs can really comfort the unlucky
Sing me a song
Sing it sad and low
I wish I didn't have to feel so yucky.

The single, which is included in Stevens' new album, has sold more than 500,000 copies.

"Charlie Hustle" is the title of the disco-flavored ode to baseball's Pete Rose. The song, written by Pamela Neal and Mark Glabman, is sung by Miss Neal in a sexy purr against a standard disco backdrop. The song's title is Rose's nickname.

* * *

Debbie Ettell's tribute to actor John Wayne is titled "Big Duke — The Man." Sample lyric:

Well, the Duke wins every fight
That comes from living right
And he makes us all believe again
That good guys always win.

If the public doesn't respond to "Big Duke," maybe the flip side will catch on: "Brother Billy."

Los Angeles Times

Tracking Down the Sounds of the World

From Bleats of the Meek to Cries of the Mighty

By David Bodanis

LONDON (IHT). — The call of the wild, along with the bleats of the meek, the cries of the mighty and the sighs of the muse, can be heard weekdays from 10:30 to 6 in an inconspicuous structure within hailing distance of Kensington Gardens: the three-story brownstone housing the British Institute of Recorded Sound.

Its 300,000 acoustical memorabilia — stored, stacked, piled and wedged ("our cataloging problems are perhaps best not mentioned") — constitute what its curators believe is the finest collection of recorded sound in the world.

"We have Gladstone in a recording that Edison did," said Patrick Saul, the institute's founder, modestly ticking it off on one finger. "We have Lenin speaking, and Stalin too. All of Churchill's World War II speeches, of course, and," he adds proudly, "a whole range of dictators: Franco, Mussolini and the like. We have an enormous Hitler collection."

Mixed among the spoken noises at the BIRS is a wealth of inanimate ones. Most striking, perhaps, is the splat of heavy machine-gun fire on the stone walls of Notre Dame as Charles de Gaulle was entering the cathedral during the liberation of Paris. "This recording," Saul said, "we have only because the fellow carrying the microphone was too terrified to turn it off."

Noise on File

Noise on file from a more expected source is the roar of 12.5 million pounds of thrust from the Saturn-5 rocket lifting off Apollo-11 on its way to man's first steps on the moon in July, 1969.

A gentler section of the BIRS's collection is devoted to poetry — including a recording of Tennyson reciting from his works. In the same genre is the institute's copy of Rudyard Kipling's only recording as a poet, his impassioned "Ode to France," preserved for eternity by the Phonetique Nationale around 1920. "No, we have not had many requests for that one," Saul said.

Also not much in demand are recordings the Tennessee State Legislature made of its deliberations in 1956. "For American state legislatures, this recording, I am led to believe, was an important advance," Saul remarked delicately.

Saul, now 65 and retired, got the idea for the BIRS in the 1930s when he discovered that a record he wanted was out of



print. "It was an entirely new idea to me," he recounted, "and a horrible one — rather like a child's first awareness of mortality."

The establishment of the institute did not come about until 1947, and Saul directed its acquisitions until this year. Despite repeated funding crises — tempered by a parliamentary subsidy in 1962 — the institute and Saul have never stopped taking in sounds.

The oldest BIRS recording dates from 1889, and is one of Brahms performing one of his Hungarian Dances. Conservatory students often stop by to choose from the BIRS's large collection of 20th-century composers conducting or playing their own works. The same is true of recordings of famous theatrical productions, and once a group from the Royal Shakespeare Company trooped in to listen to a recording of an author's own readings.

But recordings, like photographs, are not always objective documents. The role of the modern sound engineer and tape editor can count for more in the final result than the original performance. Old 78 rpm recordings posed other problems. For example, the BIRS has a recording of Jane Bathori performing several songs from Ravel's cycle "Histoires Naturelles," accompanied by Ravel.

But as Bathori explained to a gathering at BIRS in 1961, 55 years after the recording was made, "The 'Paon' I recorded disappointed me when I heard it because the records in those days were not long enough and I had to sing it too fast. As it is dedicated to me, I am now going to put it back in its true tempo . . ."

The ingenuity of BIRS staff members is often put to the test. Not long ago a well-known British actor expressed a wish to acquire an upper-class Russian accent, or at least enough of one to fulfill his part in a film. The staff of the BIRS was only momentarily nonplussed, and soon provided him with a suitable recording, talks given by the Soviet ambassador in Britain during World War II.

Sources of Supply

The BIRS is steadily adding to its sounds. The British record companies give it two copies of all records as they are published, and the BBC has provided copies of items in its own archives as far back as 1934. Ethnologists and naturalists often are eager to turn in their recordings of remote tribes or vanishing species, because the institute will make tape copies, increasing the odds on the recordings' continued survival.

No one knows how long all these tapes will last: 80 years is one estimate. The BIRS has some of the first tape recordings, now more than 40 years old and going strong. So audiophiles can rest secure in the expectation that none of the multifarious recordings there — and that includes 40 Mexican poets, 20 Dutch poets, Hemingway and the Kennedy-Nixon debates — will have entropied into nonexistence, at least until the 21st century.

"Can you hear it?" one of the staff members asked earnestly, kneading his hands in concern. A hissing noise is all a visitor hears in his earphones, but soon that ends and a dim, faint voice is heard: "*Vienne la nuit sonne l'heure: Les jours s'en vont je demeure . . .*" It is the refrain to Apollinaire's "Le Pont Mirabeau" — read by Apollinaire. Just business as usual at the BIRS.

The British Institute of Recorded Sound, 29 Exhibition Road, London SW7. Open Monday-Friday, 10:30-1:30 and 2:30-6. Reservations preferred. Tel: 589 6603/4.

PEOPLE: *2-Time Everest Climber Killed During Descent*

Ang Phu Sherpa, the first man to climb Mount Everest twice by two different routes slipped while descending and was killed. He reached the peak of the 29,028-foot mountain Tuesday with two Yugoslavians but slipped down a ridge into a deep crevasse the next morning at an altitude of about 25,080 feet. The two Yugoslavians with him were **Staneslav Belak**, 39, a technician from Kamnik, and **Stipe Bozic**, 28, an electrician from Split. Ang Phu Sherpa scaled Everest last spring with an Austrian team by the southeast ridge. The only other climber to scale Everest twice is **Nowang Gombu**, who climbed the peak with Americans in 1963 and two years later with Indians. However, both times he scaled through the southeast ridge route . . . In another part of the Himalayas, two Polish men scaled the 25,855-foot Peak-29 in western Nepal by the southwest wall, according to the Nepal Ministry of Tourism. **Ryszard Gajewski**, 25, and **Jozef Pawlikowski**, 28, both mountain guides from Zakopane, reached the summit May 8.

* * *

Mark Dymshits, one of five Soviet dissidents freed in a recent U.S.-Soviet deal, will be trained as a civilian pilot, according to the Israeli newspaper Yedioth Ahronoth. Dymshits went to Israel after he and the four other men were exchanged for two convicted Soviet spies April 29. A former Soviet combat pilot, Dymshits spent nine years in a Soviet prison for his part in an unsuccessful plot to hijack a Soviet jetliner to Israel in 1970.

* * *

There is seemingly no end to the honors being piled upon **Isaac Bashevis Singer**. One more was added at Westchester Community College in New York, where the Nobel Prize-winning author went to talk about his work and to receive an award from the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

* * *

When one of country music's biggest fans is president of the United States, it seems appropriate to honor him for his boosterism. So country singers **Willie Nelson** and **Charley Pride** went to the White House to present **President Carter** with the Country Music Association's first special award. Pride presented a plaque saying the association was honored "that the most respected and powerful voice in the world — that of the president — should consistently speak out on behalf o[f] country music." Nelson gave him [a] Steuben glass bowl . . . **Am[y] Carter** will accompany the presi[dent] and **Mrs. Carter** on their jou[r]ney to Japan and South Korea [at] the end of June, but the Whi[te] House says she'll skip the Vienn[a] SALT summit meeting June 15-19.

* * *

Snakeman **Peter Snyman**, 2[...] achieved his goal of living 40 da[ys] and 40 nights in a den of vipers and decided to try for 50. Snyma[n] broke the previous record of [...] days of living with 24 highly po[i]sonous snakes on Sunday and ha[d] planned to emerge from the gla[ss] cage yesterday. Snyman almo[st] quit once — when a pair of ch[il]dren ran by his cage and provok[ed] a black mamba into a lightnin[g] strike at Snyman's pillow, leavi[ng] two smudges of venom. In a man[']s blood, the poison could kill in ha[lf] a minute. Emerging from the ca[ge] for only 30 minutes a day to wa[sh] and go to the toilet, Snyman h[as] lost nine pounds and has becom[e] irritable and tense. But he is co[n]vinced that he has sufficient se[lf-]control and familiarity with snak[es] to make it.

* * *

Former President **Gerald Fo[rd]** and his wife, **Betty**, have be[en] dropped from long-term contra[cts] with NBC, according to the n[et]work. A spokesman said t[he] couple's contracts, announced [in] 1977, ended last Friday and we[re] not renewed. He declined to pr[o]vide a reason, but published repo[rts] said Ford's programs did poo[rly] and his recent speeches were g[et]ting too political. Ford had agre[ed] to appear on a number of N[BC] news specials for a reported $1 m[il]lion. His only major special for t[he] network was in April, 1978. A[c]cording to the A.C. Neilsen Co. r[at]ings, the program was the lowest [of] 65 shows in prime time that we[ek.] Mrs. Ford was to appear in at le[ast] two NBC specials.

* * *

Quote — Former Nixon ai[de] **John Ehrlichman**, after telling a L[os] Angeles TV interviewer he had [not] spoken to the former preside[nt] since he was fired six years a[go,] when asked whether he ever [ex]pects to hear from him: "I do[n't] expect any fudge in the mail."

— SAMUEL JUSTI[CE]

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